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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Anglo-American Move For Second Front?

FIRST FRUIT OF ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL PARLEYS: ESTABLISHMENT OF U. S. COMMAND FOR EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The War Department announced the formal establishment of an European theatre of operations for the United States forces with Major-General Dwight Eisenhower as the Commanding Officer.

Major-General Eisenhower, who was recently Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Operations Division of the War Department General Staff, will have his headquarters in London. The announcement was made without any reference to the speculation about a Second Front.

Major-General Hartle remains in command of the American troops in Northern Ireland.

Commander Already In England

Major-General Eisenhower commanding the United States troops in the European War Theatre is regarded as an expert in armoured force operations dating back to the last war, when he served in the tank corps. He has been a key member of the War Department General Staff for the past four months, and participated in the latest Churchill-Roosevelt conversations in Washington. In War Department circles, he is regarded as a brilliant man. His particular point is considered to be operations.

Major-General Eisenhower arrived in England last night. At a press conference to-day, he said: "The formal establishment of a European theatre is the logical step in co-ordinating the efforts of Britain and the United States." The presence in the British Isles of American soldiers and pilots in rapidly increasing numbers was evidence of the United States' intention to hew-hew the pair to a pattern of unqualified partnership, he said. Major-General Eisenhower was General MacArthur's Chief of Staff in 1935.

U. S. Military Appointments

The United States Secretary for War Mr. Stimson, announced to-day (Thursday) that Major-General George Stratmeyer has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Army Airforce in succession to Major-General M. F. Harmon who has been assigned another highly important post. Major-General Harmon's new post is not yet being announced. Major-General Stratmeyer is a former commander of the South Eastern Training Centre.

Churchill's War Review To U. S. Congressmen

Mr. Churchill gave the American Congressmen considerable military information regarding the Libyan Campaign, when he discussed it "in a detailed fashion" at the White House meeting to-day (Thursday). Visitors to the White House said that Mr. Churchill discussed the entire war situation up to date, 'and they were hopeful as a result of the Premier's explanations.

Congress leaders were given a forty-minute review of the world situation, touching also on the opening of a Second Front in Europe.

Speaker Rayburn told the Press that the Libyan phase was "covered in some detail" and the Second Front was mentioned "incidentally". That subject, he added "always comes up of course". None of the legislative leaders would go into details of the conversations with the two Nations' leaders, Mr. Rayburn remarking that many of them were of a military nature.

White House Conference

WASHINGTON, June 25.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met the leaders of Congress at the first of a series of war conferences this morning.

Members of both the major political parties trooped into the White House for the meeting which marked the day as one of the most important since Mr. Churchill's arrival.

Meanwhile, members of the Pacific War Council were waiting to see Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt immediately afterwards.

Pacific War Council Session

WASHINGTON:— The President's Private Secretary Mr. Stephen Early announced that after to-day's special meeting of the Pacific War Council, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt will meet Lord Halifax and Mr. Cordell Hull for conference.

The session of the Pacific Council is scheduled to continue over luncheon Mr. Early added. Mr. Churchill will also see South African and Indian representatives at Washington.—Reuter.

NEW CHINA ROAD?

NEW DELHI, June 25.

It is understood that the Chinese and the British Governments have made representations to the Lhasa Government for an opening through Lhasa to China.—United Press.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), June 25.

Thousands of pounds worth damage was done in an earthquake which shook the southern half of North Island last night and early this morning. It is not yet known if there was loss of life.

Unofficial reports received here say that heavy damage was done at Masterton 67 miles away. The main street is said to be in debris and communication completely interrupted. At Palmerston, north, considerable damage to shops and homes is reported. Auckland apparently escaped.—Reuter.

PANDEMONIUM AT RAJAJI'S MEETING

Hooligan Throws Tar At Him, But He Refuses To Be Intimidated By Booing And Shouting

A close-range surprise attack with a ball of tar was made at Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, as he entered the overflowing Nappoo Hall, Matunga, to speak on the present political situation, on Thursday night.

With his dark thick glasses coated with tar—and he admitted at the meeting that he could not see the crowd—and with his face besmeared and his clothes besmirched with the black and olly liquid, he stood on the table appealing to the gathering to stop the commotion. For nearly 20 minutes, his appeal was drowned in a welter of confusion. There were shouting of slogans, boos, jeers and catcalls. The volunteers tried to restore order and tried to keep back the swaying, surging crowd away from the platform. Lathis and batons swished in the air and came to a clash. About ten persons were injured.

STAINED SHIRTS AND BANDAGED HEADS

Five persons appeared near the platform, when Rajaji's speech was in progress, with their shirts stained and heads bandaged.

When a person close by him tried to whisper something in his ear in the midst of interruptions, he turned round and asked him: 'Why don't you enjoy the fun?"

After a few minutes, policemen and officers entered the compound.

It was only after 20 minutes that confusion subsided and Rajaji was able to address the gathering. As he spoke on the misguided marksmanship, "well-aimed, but useless for the purpose for which it was intended" he elicited constant laughter from the crowd. He was not sad about the incident; but he was sorry for it.

PREPARED FOR GREATER SCANDAL

He recalled how in 1920, when he began his career in the Congress, he was hit with a substance much harder. It was not in a hall but on a maidan. It actually stunned him; but he recovered and recovered since then from all such experience (laughter). Now if he could be intimidated by tar and shouts, he should have stopped his career in 1920.

Rajaji addressed the gathering for nearly an hour. He said: "What is this tarring? It is nothing. Don't you know that I am prepared for greater tarring. I am prepared for great contumely and scandal."

INTIMIDATION, NO REPLY

At the outset, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that there were some who did not want to listen to him, but they wanted to rule this country. Even if they waited for a century, such people would not be able to rule this country. As he entered the hall, a ball of tar struck him. (Cries of "Shame," "Shame") There was no shame about it. It was well-aimed (laughter). But it proved useless for the purpose for which it was intended. Such things would not convince him. Intimidation was no reply to reason. They were wrong in aiming at him. They had lost their tar; they had not achieved their object and they had not been able to change his convictions. (laughter). He was sure neither the strength nor the prestige of the organisation to which the gentleman who aimed the ball of tar at him belonged, had been strengthened by his action. Slogans could not be a remedy to the problems before the country. If any group wanted to secure the governance of this country, consisting of so many people, it could be done only by persuasion, by listening to one another's arguments and by reasoning to themselves. Otherwise, it looked as though a strong gang of rowdies in this country and a similar gang outside this country were seeking to gain control by mutual agreement (laughter).

HINDUS' BOAST

In the midst of continued interruptions, he said that some Hindus in this country who boasted that they represented the best of the civilization were to-day saying that the civilization stood in danger of being broken up by other people. But even if a few people behaved in the manner they behaved on that day, then what was the value of such a culture? It was a test and if they behaved in the manner they did, their culture was likely to ooze out—a culture which they wanted to preserve.

to fight the Japanese menace.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE RAPPROCHEMENT

By recognising the claims of the party concerned, they would be gainers. Even to-day in all matters affecting the life and death of the people in provinces where Muslims were in a majority, they were ruling those Provinces. He was the head of a Province for some time and he knew the working of the constitution. He adopted several measures of a beneficent character to the people of that Province. Even to-day in Provinces where Muslims were in a majority, Muslims were conducting the Governments and were exercising all powers which normally affected the progress, peace and well-being of the people living in those provinces. He thought it was of the utmost importance to the country that the Congress and the Muslim League should come together.

A NIGHTMARE

He thought that it was an imaginary nightmare in the minds of some people that certain Islamic countries would combine and invade India. Granting such a fear was justified, what should they do? What should be the programme of Indians? Even if they secured independence by some means, the people in this country whom they did not believe would give them immense trouble and would help the supposed invaders.

"CONCILIATE MUSLIMS"

It would be a dangerous situation to have large numbers of people in this country who did not owe allegiance to the Government. He was sure Muslims in India would never side with foreign Powers against their own country. He would far rather give Muslims separation if they insisted on it than keep them discontented inside his Government and his cabinet. It was no use saying that the Muslims were in the wrong and that they would not unite. They had to-day reached a stage when they must take a step in order to conciliate them. They were not going to divide the country to-day, even if both parties decided to do so. It would not be possible to do so.

Reverting to the Japanese menace, he appealed to them to stand united even by making a great sacrifice and by suspending one's convictions. He asserted that he would not mind a division of the country provided the country was free rather than unity in slavery.

RESIST JAP MENACE

There was a belief that if they resisted Japan now and thereby helped Britain, they would be lost and Britain would continue to hold them, even after the war was over. It was worse than foolish. It was stupidity. It was utter nonsense. On the contrary, if they resisted Japan they would win their freedom. It was not a small matter and he greatly deplored the present accursed atmosphere in which they lived.

When shouting was again resumed, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that he was being attacked for the views he held. But his political foundation was well and truly laid in 1920 and he could not be intimidated or ruffled. He stuck to his opinions as much as the tar stuck to his clothes. (Laughter.).

JINNAH-"C. R." TALKS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had further conversations with Mr. M. A. Jinnah lasting for over five hours today.

The talks commenced at 2-30 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Jinnah and lasted till about 7-30 p.m.

The two leaders discussed the various aspects of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

It is believed that talks have concluded. Mr. Rajagopalachari will leave for Wardha to-morrow morning.

Demand For Inquest On Tobruk

Churchill Cabinet Faced With 'No Confidence' Challenge

LONDON, June 25.

The Leader of the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Cripps announced to-day that it was hoped that Mr. Churchill would return in time to take part in forthcoming debate on Libya. He added that the debate would take place on the second and third days of next series of sittings.

Conservative Sir John Wardlaw Milne formally presented his expected motion of censure to-day, and Sir Stafford Cripps announced that the debate would take place on the basis of this motion.

Twenty other members of the House of Commons have signed a motion which reads:

"That this House, while paying a tribute to the heroism and endurance of the armed forces of the Crown in circumstances of exceptional difficulty, has no confidence in the central direction of war".

Signatories to the censure motion include Sir Roger Keyes. Commander Robert Bower and five other Conservatives Mr. Hore-Belisha and five other Liberals and Independents Frederick Bellinger and six other Labour members.

This is the first time since its formation in May, 1940, that Churchill Government has been faced with a direct "no confidence" challenge.

Government supporters are quietly confident that the outcome of the vote will be an overwhelming majority for Mr. Churchill.

LABOUR PARTY ATTITUDE

Sir Stafford Cripps intimated that the entire Libyan debate will be held in public, according to present plans.

The Parliamentary Labour Party has decided to oppose any motion of censure and discussed a plan for demand of an inquiry on Libya, especially Tobruk. Decision was postponed.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Another amendment was tabled to-night (Thursday) to the No-Confidence Motion. It is in the names of Sir Patrick Hannon, Mr. Norman Bower, Captain Strickland, Major Braithwaite and Mr. Beverley Baxter, and it states that the House "desires to express its abiding confidence in the Prime Minister and in the direction of war and assures him of its unqualifying support in the introduction of any measures that Government may think desirable for the intensified prosecution of the war".

JAPANESE DRIVEN BACK

CHUNGKING, June 25.

To-night's Chinese war communique says: "The Chinese have driven the Japanese back 12 miles west of Kweiki along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

The Japanese have captured Lishui in Chekiang Province."

BOMB OUTRAGE AT NANTES

BERLIN, June 25.

A time-bomb demolished the office of the French Popular Party at Nantes yesterday, says a Paris despatch. Window panes of the neighbouring houses were smashed by blast. There was no loss of life.—Reuter.

Khan Brothers For Working Committee

PESHAWAR, June 25.

The 'United Press' understands that besides Dr. Khan Sahib, who is still a member of the Congress Working Committee, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has also been specially invited to attend the forthcoming session of the Working Committee to be held at Wardha on July 6. It is learnt that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has not decided yet about going to Wardha

Dr. Prasad Meets Mahatma

WARDHA, June 25.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad who arrived last night saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning.—A. P.

CZECH VILLAGE WIPED OUT

Male Adult Population Executed As Reprisal For Heydrich's Death

LONDON, June 25.

Another Czech village has been wiped out by the Germans according to a news broadcast by the Budapest radio today.

German and Czech newspapers in Prague today printed an official announcement stating that the village of Lezaky in the district of Chrudim in Bohemia has been razed to the ground. The entire population of the village was charged with hiding parachutists who played an important role in the preparation for the assault on Heydrich.

The announcement added that the population attempted to protect agents against pursuing police. The Budapest radio did not mention what the Germans did to the population of the village. In another report the Budapest broadcaster stated that 18 Czechs were sentenced to death in Prague and 12 in Brno yesterday.

Executed As Reprisal

VICHY:—The male adult population of the Czech village of Lezaky were executed by the Germans as reprisal for the death of Heydrich according to an official announcement in Prague quoted by the Vichy News Agency.

Lezaky is a village of one-hundred inhabitants about 60 miles east of Prague. The announcement confirms that the village was razed to the ground and the inhabitants accused of hiding parachutists.—Reuter.

British Withdraw From Sollum And Sidi Omar

Fall Back To Former Positions At Mersa-Matruh

CAIRO, June 26.

Today's Middle East communique states: "Our mobile forces engaged the enemy all day yesterday and inflicted heavy losses on them. The enemy's advanced elements had by last night reached a point south-east of Sidi Barrani.

Our troops have been withdrawn from their positions in Sollum and Sidi Omar.

Back To Mersa-Matruh

"The withdrawal from the frontier line of Capuzzo-Sollum-Halfaya is a development in the situation that was not unexpected," writes Reuter's Military Correspondent, commenting on to-day's Cairo communique.

The defences of the escarpment were obviously unfavourably sited for the British. We had a cliff at our backs, whereas it was a protection for the Germans.

By falling back to the former positions at Mersa-Matruh, we shorten the British line of communication very considerably. At the same time, we force Rommel to extend his communications by something in the neighbourhood of 100 miles. We will have the use of the good coastal road, but it means a terrible additional consumption of petrol.

The fact that German columns have already reached a point south-east of Sidi Barrani shows that Rommel is not losing any time.

ADVANTAGES FOR DEFENDERS

Mersa-Matruh has well-developed water supplies and a railway to the main base at Alexandria behind it. West of Mersa-Matruh, lie several miles of soft white sandhills and farther inland a series of deep-cut wadis carry rare but heavy rains of the Taref mountains to sweep away into the sand before they can reach the sea. The famous 'Khedivial road' twists and turns to find a way through these water courses. The tangle of Wadis with rough hillocks intervening and the belt of sandhills combined provide Mersa-Matruh with strong natural defences. In country of this kind all sorts of tactical devices may be employed by the opposing forces."—Reuter.

U-BOAT BASE NEAR BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 25.

A U-boat's supply base is reported to have been discovered at the mouth of the Gurupi River between the states of Maranhao and Brazil.—Reuter.

"C. P." FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 24.

I understand, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has agreed to join the Viceroy's Council for six months. Temporary arrangements will be made for Travancore Dewanship for the period. Sir C. P. will probably take up the Civil Defence portfolio.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF ALL-INDIA EDITORS' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, June 25.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper-Editors' Conference has been fixed by the President on July 16 and 17 in Bombay, announces Mr. J. N. Sahani, Convener.

The conveners' office will shift to Bombay on and from July 14 and be located in the "Hindu" Office, Churchgate Street.

Members are asked to intimate the date and time of the arrival to Mr. K. Srinivisan, the Bombay convener.—A.P.

DERAILMENT OF FRONTIER MAIL ENGINE

PESHAWAR, June 25.

The engine of three Up Frontier Mail is reported to have been derailed near Sanival, a wayside station near Campbellpur last night and the train was consequently delayed considerably reaching Peshawar at 2-20 this morning. There was no casualty.—A.P.

BOSE'S HOUSE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, June 25.

A report from Kurseong states that the hill residence of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was searched by the Police.—United Press.

DEFENCE OF SEBASTOPOL

STOCKHOLM, June 25.

Soviet troops landed in Southern Crimea amount to two regiments, according to information reaching here. They were brought in strongly escorted convoy from Caucasian ports. Despite violent fire from coastal artillery, Soviet detachments not only succeeded in landing but advanced at some points, getting behind German positions. Fighting continued in defiles of Jaila Mountains while the Germans hurried reinforcements from Simferopol and Feodosia to the scene of the landings.

SITUATION IN SEBASTOPOL

LONDON.—The situation in Sebastopol is becoming increasingly serious. The Russians, however, are putting up fine resistance and Germany is having to pay a heavy prices for any successes.

It is considered that later on we must expect increased German attacks in the Kharkov area where it looks as if things are boiling up.

Germans and Rumanians attacking Sebastopol are having to fight for "every yard of the ground," the German Radio stated today.

A Berlin despatch to Berne says the fighting for Sebastopol cannot be compared to "any battle or any event in military history."

THREE NAZI BATTALIONS WIPED OUT

Fierce fighting continues in the crucial northern sector of Sebastopol defences, said a front line despatch to the "Pravda" quoted by the Moscow Radio to-day.

Under cover of tanks the Germans made several fierce attacks in an attempt to widen the strip which they had succeeded in occupying four days ago. "The defenders of Sebastopol courageously met the attacks," the dispatch said, "three German tanks were crippled and three were destroyed."

The correspondent said that during the past 24 hours about three battalions of enemy infantry were wiped out in various sectors of the Sebastopol front. The roads to the heights and fortifications of the defences, which have been subjected to incessant attack, are paved with bodies of dead Germans.

MOSCOW.—The Soviet 'communique' supplement to-day says: "Russian infantry, marine and artillery units at Sebastopol are holding their own against superior enemy forces."

To-day's Soviet midday 'communique' said: "During the night of June 24, our troops fought engagements with the enemy in the Kharkov direction. No changes took place in other sectors of the front."—Reuter.

LONDON, June 25.

Questions were asked in the House of Commons to-day regarding newspaper reports that Vichy authorities have handed over one million tons of merchant shipping to the Axis.

The Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Dingle Foot, stated that he had been unable to obtain any confirmation. He added that since the Franco-German Armistice the Vichy Government had handed five French and five Allied vessels to Germany and Italy. No further news was available regarding the transfer of French ships in Far East to Japan, he said.—Reuter.

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Chief Officer,
Kurla Municipal Borough.

Municipal Office,
Kurla, 22nd June, 1942.

8869.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from WEDNESDAY, 1st July, 1942 Interest on Current Accounts at the Head Office and the Local Branches and the Rajkot Branch of this Bank, will be allowed at ¼ p.c. (one-fourth per cent) per annum. Other terms will continue unchanged.

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T. A. KULKARNI,
Principal.
(8595)

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The Society does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any offer.

A plan of the land will be available for inspection in the office of The Secretary, Servants of India Society, Poona. 4.

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3. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House Building, NAGPUR.
4. Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Lal Darvaja, AHMEDABAD.
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Applications may be addressed giving full particulars of qualifications, etc., to the DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, Calcutta, so as to reach him on or before the 3rd July, 1942.

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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BEVIN TRAINING SCHEME

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons prepared to volunteer for training in the United Kingdom under the above scheme.

Candidates should be youngmen not below 18 years of age healthy, intelligent, able to read and write and do simple calculations, speak English sufficiently well to be understood and make themselves understood and possess manual dexterity.

Candidates should necessarily have at least three years practical experience in any Engineering Workshop in any of the following trades:—

Fitting, turning, machining (including shaping, planing, slotting, milling, grinding, etc.)

Only persons possessing the required qualifications should apply to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Bombay, Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 10th July, 1942, for the prescribed application form which should be returned duly completed not later than the 16th July, 1942

8847

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1942, at 1-15 P.M. (S.T.), (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1941, (2) To declare a dividend and bonus, (3) To re-elect Mr. V. D. Sirur, who retires under Article 100 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company, (4) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and (5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th June, 1942 to the 26th June, 1942, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director,

Bombay, 20th May, 1942.

N.B.:—The Dividend and Bonus when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1942, between 12 Noon and 3 P.M. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 Noon and 1-30 P.M. on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 11th June, 1942 and who have paid all dues to the Company whether in respect of the calls on their shares, interest thereon or otherwise. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address if any.

This Notice is addressed more particularly to:—

Mr. Albert Crowther Lister.
Messrs. Cook & Co. (Manchester) Ltd.

(8520)

NOTICE TO BOMBAY REGIONAL MOTOR OWNERS

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, residing in the Bombay Region are informed that the first quarter of the financial year 1942-43 of the Motor Vehicles Tax ends on 30-6-42. All owners who have paid the tax upto 30-6-42 should, therefore, pay or remit now to the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Department, Head Police Office, Bombay, further Tax for one or more quarters of the year 1942-43, so that it may be credited on or before 15-7-42. Payments will be accepted on any working day between 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and on Saturdays between 10 a. m. to 12 noon.

Cheques should only be drawn in favour of the Dy. Commissioner of Police, M. V. and Taxation Bombay, or the Executive Officer, Regional Transport Authority, Bombay. Where Tax is paid by Cheque, the Tax Tokens and Registration Certificates will only be issued after the Cheques are encashed by the Bank. Any delay in payment of Tax due to any irregularity or otherwise will render the owner or the person in possession of the vehicle liable to a penalty. Third-party Cheques will not be accepted.

Owners of Motor Vehicles, bearing extra-provincial or state numbers should note that the 15 days grace period does not apply to them and that the Tax due should be paid on or before the expiry of the tokens issued to them or they should immediately report arrival of such vehicles owned by them and use the vehicles after obtaining current tokens.

Motor owners are further informed that under Rule 26 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules 1940, nonuse intimations should be sent so as to reach this Office on or before 30-6-1942.

(Sd.) E. SHEEHY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
M. V. & Taxation.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1942.

(8442)

Public Notices

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING

Our Establishment will remain CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th till TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1942, both days inclusive, on account of Annual Stock-taking. Our Dispensing Department will however remain open as usual.

POWELLS LTD.,
Bombay 4.
(8349)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE LOCAL HEAD OFFICE and CITY BRANCHES of the Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1942, as the Government of Bombay has declared that day a Public Holiday in the City of Bombay under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, to enable banks to make up their half-yearly accounts.

E. J. DAWSON.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1942.

(8841)

NOTICE

FINAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FOLLOWING SOCIETIES (In Liquidation)

(1) The Crescent Mill Mechanical and Engineering Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(2) The Crescent Mill Framing Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(3) The Crescent Mill Ring Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(4) The Crescent Mill Weaving Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(5) The Crescent Mill Warping and Sizing Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(6) The Currimbhoy Mill Folding Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(7) The Mahamadbhoy Mill Ring Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(8) The Standard Mill Electric Mechanical Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(9) The Premier Mill Weaving Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.
(10) The Textile Mill Compound Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Final General Meeting of the members of the above (Ten) Societies will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1942, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the office of the Liquidator, Susil Bhuvan, 44A Colaba Rd. opposite Municipal Marathi School, Lower Colaba, Bombay. Those having dealings with the above Societies should inform the undersigned and be present at the time of the meeting

S. T. SANAP,
Liquidator,
Co-operative Societies.

Bombay 20/6/42.

8860

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2156 of 1927.

VITHAL DEVJI KANGOOTKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lower Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

(vs.)

RAJARAM TUKARAM PADWAL of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bandra, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of July, 1942 at 11 O'Clock in the forenoon (S.T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the plaintiff for the following order:—

1. That the Reference made herein by the Decree Absolute for Sale dated the 15th day of January, 1929, be restored to the Board of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for taking accounts.
2. That the said Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court for taking accounts do proceed with the said Reference by Sale of the property described in the Schedule to the said Decree Absolute for Sale herein dated the 15th day of January, 1929.
3. That the costs of this Chamber Summons and this Order to be made thereon be provided for.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1942.

This Chamber Summons has been taken out by us:—

(Sd.) N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To.

The Defendant abovenamed.

N.B.—Affidavit of Vithal Devji Kangootkar the plaintiff abovenamed affirmed on the 16th day of April, 1942, will be used in support of this Chamber Summons copy whereof is sent herewith.

(8442)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KANTABAI MANILAL and another both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to my clients their separate and self acquired immoveable property, situate at Nasik Poona Road, in village Deolali free from all incumbrances. The property bears Surve, Nos. 116/1, 116/2, 117/D, 116C/2, 116C/1 and 117E/1 and admeasures about 6 acres and 27 gunthas and contains a bungalow, wells and other structures.

Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Alli Chambers, 4th Floor, Room No. 54, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or at "Vaidya Cottage" Park Road, Vile Parle within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1942.

K. K. VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

8861.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
GOVT. AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES COTTON POPLIN.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th Instant at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at Godown No. 3-4, Sun Beam Chambers, New Marine Lines, by order of Messrs. Hotchand Jawharmal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. Bheroomall Sons:—

55 Bales Cotton Poplin in various Shades including:—
25 Bales Size 28"/29" x 20 Yards.
30 Bales Size 35"/36" x 20 Yards.
Terms:—25 per cent. deposit

GANDHI & CO.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
M A X
MILLER MILLER
in his Latest Musical Comedy Hit
THE GOOD OLD DAYS
A WARNER BROS. FILM

Matinee Sunday 12-30 Noon
of NATIONAL'S
Vijay
The Picture your family MUST see
with
DURGA KHOTE, HARISH, HUSN BANU
Music Romance Suspense
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK
Tele: 41561.

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
PREM TAMIL TALKIE
BANDHAN
FROM SAT. 27th DAILY
NAITONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
Starring
NALINI JAYWANT
PRAKASH
MATUNGA B. B. C. I. RY.

She DENOUNCED LOVE to achieve her IDEAL!
What a noble woman you will say after seeing her story
TAMANNA
LAXMI PRODUCTION'S
Maiden Hit
Starring:
Leela Desai And Jairaj
with Jagdish, Karan
Dewan, K. C. Dey,
Now showing to full Houses
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Mat. at 12-45 p.m.

A Smile in a MILLION!

The Gay Girl LEELA
co-starred with Bonny Boy ASHOK
in Bombay Talkies'

26th Week
Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.
Sundays at 11 a.m.
ROXY

5th Week
A PEAK PICTURE OF LAUGHTER & TEARS!
NEW THEATRES' Hit!
'SAUGAND'
PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN
Direction: HEM CHUNDER
KRISHNA
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee at 12 noon.

Ankh-Michowli
(HIDE & SEEK)
Children all over play this game
DO YOU KNOW
what happens when elders start playing this?
NALINI JAYWANT
Comes with the answer in
AMAR PICTURES'
2nd Hit
Ankh-Michowli
Opening Sat. 4th July
IMPERIAL

LEELA CHITNIS
The Star of
SILVER JUBILEES

rushed to witness on the very first Sunday
DUNIYA EK TAMASHA
(The World's A Play)
FOLLOW HER IN HER RUSH!
NOVELTY
4th WEEK
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
SECOND WEEK— Everyone has been going to the Regal Last Week—Make a date with your Friends TO-DAY!
IN TECHNICOLOR!
BELLE STARR
The Bandit Queen
RANDOLPH SCOTT
GENE TIERNEY
DANA ANDREWS · JOHN SHEFFIELD
ELIZABETH PATTERSON · CHILL WILLS
LOUISE BEAVERS

Also H. R. H. The DUKE of GLOUCESTER in INDIA and latest war news.
SUNDAY 10-30 A.M. "BELLE STARR" at MORNING Prices

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
AT LAST ... the Picture you've been waiting to see again!.....
with ALICE FAY
Don AMECHE
Carman MIRANDA
THAT NIGHT IN RIO
ALL IN TECHNICOLOR
It's the Show of your Dreams—Hurry To-day!
SUNDAY 10-30 A.M. "WEE WILLIE WINKIE" SHIRLEY TEMPLE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 13, 1998
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 11, 1361
Parsi: Deh 26, 1311
Sunrise: 6-5 a.m. Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 10-15, 21-56 Lowtide: 3-25, 16-10

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Cagney in Captains of the Clouds" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"That Night in Rio" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Good Old Days" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Tanks A Million and Miss Polly" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khandaan" 3, 6 and 9
NOVELTY—"Duniya Ek Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirdosh" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
PALACE—"Strawberry Blonde" 4, 6-30 and 10
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45
EDWARD—"Saubhagya" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Mutiny on the Bounty" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PARADISE—"Sea Wolf" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Raja-Rani" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Masoom" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Nai Roshni" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Malan" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Vijay" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Lapandav" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

M. COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 1 will meet near the Museum (Prince of Wales), to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-51 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being heavy rains, the visit may be postponed.

FORT STUDENTS' UNION: The Executive Committee will meet to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. at the office of the Union. Mr. M. L. Shah will preside. The workers' meeting will be held at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: A propaganda meeting of adults in connection with the Literacy Campaign will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. at Milk Bazar, Mistri Mohollo, Alli Umar Street. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A. will preside.

KALBADEVI KHADI BHANDAR: A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar (396 Kalbadevi Road) will remain closed on 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th instant for sale on account of its annual stock taking.

P.V.B. MEETINGS IN 'G' WARD: Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward P.V.B. the following two meetings will be held to-day (Friday) at Irani Chawl, Sayani Road at 5-30 p.m. and at Elphinstone Road, Centre Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

MATUNGA KHADI BHANDAR: A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, Branch No. 3 at Bhandarkar Road, Matunga (G. I. P.) will remain closed on 27th, 28th and 29th instant for sale on account of its annual stock taking.

DESHASTHA RIGVEDI BRAHMAN SANGH: Applications on prescribed forms obtainable from the Secretary at 16 A. Dhaswadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2, are invited from poor and intelligent students belonging to Deshastha Rigvedi Brahman only for the scholarships to be awarded for the year 1942-43, before 30-6-42.

High Court

ECHO OF AHMEDABAD DISTURBANCES

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodew.)

1. Musa Jusaf
2. Mohamed Ahmed ..... Appellants (Original Accused)

Versus

Imperator.

The accused had been convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad for being members of an unlawful assembly and for the offence of causing mischief by fire during the communal disturbances in Ahmedabad last year. But the Sessions Judge had acquitted thirteen other co-accused. The appellants who had been convicted and sentenced as above appealed to the High Court.

The accused were alleged to have set fire to one of the buildings by igniting grass with the assistance of kerosene.

In setting aside the conviction of both the accused, their Lordships observed that in cases arising from communal tension Courts of Law had to be cautious in testing the truth of the testimony of witnesses and the normal check would be statements recorded soon after the crime. But as there was no such statement in the present case, their Lordships refused to convict the accused on the mere ability of witnesses to name them when they were known to the witnesses whose evidence was otherwise of doubtful veracity. Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal and acquitted the accused.

Mr. R. B. Mehta with Mr. C. K. Shah appeared for the appellants.

The Government Pleader, Mr. R. A. Jaghirdar appeared for the Crown.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

In the Suburbs, especially in the Bandra area, huge profiteering is reported by petty shop-keepers. The prices for rice and sugar are said to be higher than fixed by the Government and in several cases shop-keepers are refusing sale of sugar and kerosene oil. This sort of a profiteering is causing very grave damage and harm to the Suburbanites.

SOCIETY OF RETIRED PARSI OFFICERS: Under the auspices of the Society of Retired Parsi Officers, Khan Bahadur, Capt. N. J. Vazifdar, M.B.E. will deliver an interesting public lecture on 'A.R.P. and Gases', in Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi will preside.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION: A week-end Camp was organised by the Bombay Suburban D. C. C. on June 20 and 21 at Rambaug, Malad, for training in Civil Defence and Scout Leadership, under Mr. G. G. Bhosekar of the Hindustan Scout Association. About 25 persons attended and prominent among them were Messrs. B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar, C. B. Kora, G. N. Deshpande, Shantilal Shaha and Dwarkadas Dalal.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have reappointed the Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, as their representative on the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, for a further term of three years from May, 1942.

DR. SAVANT: Dr. A. B. Savant, one of the Communist Detenus in the Thana Jail, has been removed to the Thana Civil Hospital for operation.

POLISH REFUGEE CHILDREN ENTERTAINED: 200 Polish refugee children, at Bandra, enjoyed a variety entertainment last Sunday evening, through the efforts of Mr. Mick D'Souza and his three talented friends. The Grand Finale features the whole house standing and singing Polish national songs wound up by the Polish Anthem and three rousing cheers to the four spirited Indian young men, who helped to spread a little happiness among them.

YOU ARE GOING
SOMEWHERE
Please Listen Our Advice
WILL YOU?

Do not forget to keep a sufficient supply of Amritdhara. At times, it will please you so much that you will thank Almighty and pray for the long life of the Inventor. Amritdhara works wonders in almost all dis eases and accidents. It is indeed

"A FRIEND IN NEED"

Price Rs. 2-8-0, 1-4-0, and 0-8-0.

Directions can be had in all Indian languages.

Can be had everywhere or write to:—

AMRITDHARA,
16 LAHORE.

Note.—For agency you can correspond also with our Sole-Agents Messrs. Mahesa & Sons, Bhagalpur.

Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.

Shree PRANSUKHLAL MAFATLAL SWIMMING BATH

is OPEN for both Males & Females from TO-DAY

TIME: from 7 to 10 A.M.
,, 3-30 to 7 P.M.

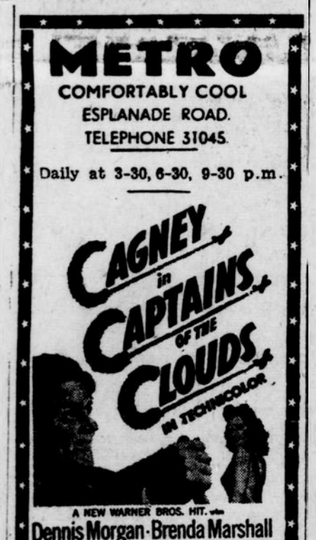
Enrolment for ordinary membership should be immediately secured in order to avoid disappointment

TRUSTEES

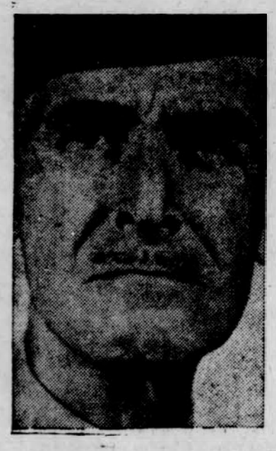
7th WEEK
PRAKASH PICTURES'
Merry Musical Romance
Station Master
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Sat., Sun., Matinee 12-45
MINERVA
EVERGREEN RELEASE

ENTERTAINMENT WITH A SOUL
—21st Week
PRAKASH PICTURES'
BHARAT MILAP
(HINDI)
BHARAT BHET (Marathi)
Daily: 2-45, 6 & 9 (Hindi)
Sat. Sun. Matinee 11-30 (Marathi)
MAJESTIC
EVERGREEN RELEASE

METRO
COMFORTABLY COOL
ESPLANADE ROAD.
TELEPHONE 31045.
Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.



NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.



HAL ROACH'S two feature laugh riots ··· showing together
TANKS A MILLION and MISS POLLY
Released thru' UNITED ARTISTS

COMPETITION RESULT

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

Announcement of result of competitions relating to SYSTEMS OF CHARGING FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE

We have had a mixed bag of communications regarding the prizes we recently offered. One said:

"1. This is a silly form of advertisement.

2. Measured Rates prevail in no countries reasonably said to be modern and up to date. You tend towards the archaic."

The writer is mistaken; we advocate the Message Rate not the Measured as will be seen from the following communications now published without any blanks, which are replaced by bold italics.

Nearly all the information required to fill in the blanks has been published in other advertisements recently. Just a few had to be reached by thought as opposed to research among written material.
An article published in The Illustrated Weekly on the 7th June, contained 25% of the information required.

No one got both of the names of the correspondents right and only about half a dozen got one right.

Cheques have been posted to the winners of the prizes who were:—

NAME.	PAPER.	AMOUNT.
Mr. Ganpatrao Jayaram Chemburkar (Bombay)	Times of India (Advertisement No. 1)	Rs. 100
Mr. K. Narayanan (Bombay)	Times of India (Advertisement No. 2)	Rs. 100
Mr. C. C. Vaswani (Bombay)	Times of India (Advertisement No. 3)	Rs. 100
Mrs. J. F. Dalby (Poona)	Bombay Chronicle (Advertisement No. 1)	Rs. 100
Mr. O. Fernandez (Bombay)	Bombay Chronicle (Advertisement No. 2)	Rs. 100
Mrs. J. F. Dalby (Poona)	Bombay Chronicle (Advertisement No. 3)	Rs. 100
Mrs. J. F. Dalby (Poona)	The Sporting Times	Rs. 300
Mr. Jee Ah Chian (Bombay)	The Sunday Standard	Rs. 300

TEXT OF COMMUNICATIONS

15th May, 1942.

My Dear *Bramble*,

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM OF CHARGES FOR TELEPHONES.

With reference to our conversation yesterday, I think you may be interested to see the enclosed copy of a note I have prepared on the subject. I have already given one to the *Times of India*, and they are putting in a part of it I understand. They really summarised the position very well themselves in a leading article on the *17th* December, 1925, where they stated:—

"The public bodies which have been consulted should abandon their hostility to the message rate in itself. The more they study commercial economics, the more clearly will they see that a flat rate, whilst superficially attractive, is inequitable and restrictive. The large user pays too little, the small user too much; the consequence is that a very large number of potential small users are shut out; they suffer themselves, and the general body of subscribers suffers from the limited development of the system."

I wonder if you remember a "mild" lunatic who in my early days got much publicity for a scheme in England under which I think everybody was to pay *2d.* a year and could travel as much as they liked on the Railways. His calculations were said to prove conclusively that the whole of the expenses of the Railways would be paid under this arrangement. I think the only mistake was that the people who did not travel at all on Railways would have an objection to pay in their *2d.* or would have started to travel and that the people who could travel anywhere for *2d.* would travel more than they did before when they had to pay on the mileage basis. Certainly the expenses of the Railways would have increased if all they had to pay was *2d.* to go as far as they liked. That was even proved on the old twopenny tube.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. Parker.

SYSTEMS OF CHARGING FOR TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(1) FLAT RATE under which only a rental is charged and no charge is made in respect of the calls made locally;

(2) MEASURED RATE under which a certain number of calls are included in the rental charge and all calls over that number are charged for separately;

(3) MESSAGE RATE under which a rental is charged and in addition a charge is made for all calls.

Generally speaking, experience in the world has shown the Flat Rate basis to be the most satisfactory on small systems, at any rate in their early stages. It has the advantage that subscribers know exactly what they are going to pay and on small systems it is not so likely that there will be a very high calling rate such as will bring about an inferior service.

The inherent disadvantage of the Flat Rate is that the large user and the small user pay the same, and as everyone is paying the average charge which must be related to the average expenses incurred, the small user is discouraged and owing to the expense some of them are actually debarred from the use of the service for financial reasons.

The Message Rate system of charges has, generally speaking, been found to be best suited to telephone systems of any considerable size, especially where the calling rate is high. It has been adopted under these circumstances largely in America, parts of Europe, England and in India, in Calcutta and Madras.

Even in *Calcutta*, under the Message Rate system of charges an appeal has recently had to be made to reduce the number of calls per line per day in the interests of increased efficiency.

The number of calls per line per day on the busiest Telephone Exchange in *Calcutta* was 14 whereas in Bombay the number is 46, in Karachi 73 and in Ahmedabad 53.

For a long time in Bombay about *Thirty* per cent. of the calls initiated resulted in the called subscriber being found already engaged owing to the high calling rate and the fact that the Flat Rate encouraged subscribers to reduce the number of lines for which they subscribed. Obviously if a man as in *Calcutta* pays a rental of Rs. *10/-* a month and nothing for incoming calls he is more likely to have an adequate number of exchange lines than if, as in Bombay, in an office he pays Rs. *25/-* a month or thereabouts, regardless of the number of calls made or received.

The high calling rate necessitates the provision of much more apparatus to carry the traffic than the lower calling rate experienced under the Message Rate system of charges. This naturally tends to increase the average cost per line under a Flat Rate scale of charges as compared with a Message Rate scale of charges.

The Measured Rate scale of charges is a sort of hybrid of the Flat Rate scale and the Message Rate scale and it has really no advantages as compared with the Message Rate.

Theoretically and practically there seems no doubt that the best service at the least cost for the greatest number can be provided on a Message Rate scale of charges with the lowest possible rental in reason and the lowest charge per call in reason.

A satisfactory financial return can, under good management, be obtained under any one of the three methods of charging but a good service available to the greatest possible number can only be obtained under the Message Rate system where any large number of telephones is concerned.

In existing circumstances the reduction in wear and tear which would follow from the introduction of the Message Rate system of charges with a consequential lower calling rate than there would be under a Flat Rate system of charges is more important than it would be in times of peace when replacement would be comparatively easy. Moreover, the lower calling rate would also have the advantage of throwing spare certain equipment which would assist towards extending the system, which at the present time it is impossible to do owing to lack of additional equipment.

It is thus more than normally desirable to adopt the proposal put forward.

If only the system could be introduced by a wave of the hand the community in general would be less likely to be subjected to the overriding necessities of the Services in time of emergency. Obviously the lower the calling rate the more possible it is to keep the service going for everybody.

16th May, 1942.

My dear *Parker*,

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM OF CHARGES FOR TELEPHONES.

Thanks for your letter and for the note enclosed in it.

I can certainly testify to the fact that a large percentage of calls initiated result in the called subscriber being found already engaged. Apart from the private and direct lines which encumber my desk I have a general line which I operate entirely myself and I'd go so far as to say that on an average I dial *three* times to get a number perfectly. This is presumably the experience of any Telephone Operator. I fear the new system will cost me in particular a good deal more: but I cannot oppose it on that ground. Nor do I see how any case can be made against it.

Yours sincerely,
C. P. Bramble.

16th May, 1942.

My Dear *Bramble*,

Thank you for your letter of today's date.

You have made a very important point in it, if I may say so. I have heard a great number of leading businessmen in Bombay say that they find the service quite satisfactory and have very little trouble in getting the numbers they want. You point out that on the line which you operate yourself you think you dial *three* times to get a number and that this is presumably the experience of any Telephone Operator. That is exactly the point and so few of us realise it because so few of us dial for our own numbers.

You are perfectly right, there is no real case that can be made against the Message Rate basis of charges. Under it, whatever the charges may be for a particular line, the average rate charged could be less for reasons which you will readily appreciate such as less apparatus required, longer life of the apparatus in terms of time, and so on.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. Parker.

17th June, 1942.

My Dear Bramble,

Thank you for letting me publish the correspondence which passed between us relating to the introduction of the Message Rate System of Charges for Telephones. I think it has served a useful purpose.

It may be helpful to examine one or two criticisms that have been raised. It has been pointed out that expansion in Bombay under the Flat Rate System of Charges has been greater than in Calcutta under the Message Rate System of Charges. The results in the two places cannot properly be compared. Calcutta is Manual while in Bombay, we have, as you know, for 18 years been Automatic. At the time of the outbreak of the war there was a shortage of equipment in Calcutta and the average charge per Exchange line was between 20 and 25 per cent. higher than it was in Bombay.

It has been suggested that there should be 100 or so free calls. Once more I apply the same principle to Railway charges. What would happen if the first mile by railway or by road were free? Obviously nearly everybody would travel for one mile. Obviously somebody would have to pay the expenses of their travelling that mile. Those who travelled more than one mile would have to pay for those who only went one mile. Returning to Telephone Charges, why should the man having paid his installation fee and rent to have the telephone available, pay more per call for a few calls than the big user has to pay per call for mo.e calls? The incidence of rent and installation fee already naturally fall more heavily on the small user who may be paying 10 or 20 times as much per call as the large user but that is unavoidable because each subscriber must in fairness contribute a minimum sum to the expenditure which is incurred in extending the Telephone System to his premises. Beyond this charge the incidence of the amount of use should be the basis and there should be no maximum. If any reduction in charges becomes possible from time to time, it seems that the proper form of reduction would be in respect of rental and/or call charges and not by way of providing a number of free calls or charging less for large numbers of calls.

I notice that one subscriber writing to "The Times of India" on the 12th June, expressed the hope that the Message Rate System "may put a curb on the carelessness of wrong number pests in future". I do not think there is any doubt that he is right and that we should also have fewer annoyance calls.

One thing strikes me very strongly about all the arguments against the Message Rate System and that is that if a call is not worth one anna, it cannot be a very important call, and that *what we want is a good Telephone System that will carry our reasonably important telephone conversations as efficiently as possible.*

Yours sincerely,
R. H. PARKER.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B 1663

The Bombay Chronicle

THE FOOD FRONT

In a broadcast from the All-India Radio, Delhi, on Monday on the subject of food supply in the country Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Member for Health and Lands, Government of India, rightly observed that the maintenance of an adequate supply of foodstuffs for civilian consumption is "ever so vital to the maintenance of the morale of the civil population on which ultimate victory would depend" and that "a hungry stomach is far more dangerous to social peace and stability than a foreign aggressor." Considering then the vital importance of food supply is our supply adequate for the needs of the civil population? Mr. Sarkar assured the public that our food position would remain fundamentally sound and that "in India as a whole there would be no shortage of food." We cannot share this complacency, though it is still possible for Government and the public to prevent serious scarcity through united efforts. In many places the prices of foodstuffs are fast rising, which is largely due to actual or expected shortage of food supply. Mere control of prices may prevent extreme profiteering but cannot ensure adequate supplies. The only solution of the problem is to grow more food wherever possible and to organise a sound transport system to convey food from places where it is abundant to those where there is shortage.

No Easy Job

Growing more food at short notice, however, is not an easy job. It is true that for months past there has been much talk about the official "grow more food" campaign and the Congress campaign of self-sufficiency. But both the campaigns have been more or less feeble, haphazard and isolated, to judge from the needs of the country and the results achieved. The task requires large funds, much technical knowledge, co-operation of the public, and power to get things done in time when mere persuasion yields no results. The Food Front is as important as another. But, speaking generally, both Government and Congress have been content with lecturing the people as to what they should do. They fondly expect that with their general advice the people can and will do all that is needful. Mr. Sarkar said in his broadcast: "Outside the big cities even the poorest sections of the people in this country have some lands attached to their homesteads where they can grow either some quick-bearing fruit trees or vegetable for their own consumption. This is, indeed, a part which every citizen, poor or rich can play in supplementing the efforts of our peasants and cultivators to maintain an increasing supply of foodstuffs to meet the ever-increasing demand for them. The task is not so easy as that. If it were millions of people would not be living on one meal a day. But, as we have suggested above, serious scarcity can be averted if Government and the public co-operate in working out a sound plan.

A People's Responsibility

As the monsoon is already on us, an intensive campaign must be started at once and kept up till the results are in sight. The first and foremost thing in the campaign is a competent representative agency in every taluka, if not in every town and village. Every agency must include at least one official, one local leader and one member who knows something about food-growing. Every such agency must be duly financed by the local Government or local board or both. Government should take the initiative wherever necessary, and where they do so and demonstrate their earnestness the people will not fail to co-operate with them. Reports of good practical work should be published so as to give guidance and encouragement to those centres that need it. Let no official be permitted to think and act as if all this were purely the people's responsibility which they must discharge or go without enough food. Let the officials rather be encouraged to realise that the production of more food is as much their responsibility as any other kind of war effort. Let the officials realise what Mr. Sarkar has said, that "a hungry stomach is far more dangerous to social peace and stability than a foreign aggressor."

Turkey And Russia

An Ankara report says that the Soviet Ambassador, M. Vinogradov, has been recalled to Moscow for consultation. This report emphasises the present relations between the U.S.S.R. and Turkey. They are, unfortunately, far from satisfactory. Trouble started with the change in Russian foreign policy following on the conclusion of the Russo-German Pact. Since then the position has been slowly deteriorating through occurrences like the attempt on Herr von Papen's life and the developments to which it has led. We do not want to think that M. Vinogradov's recall for consultation indicates further worsening in Russo-Turkish relations in the future. Today it is necessary as it never was before that Russia and Turkey should come closer together rather than drift further apart. It is in the interests of all concerned and particularly of the Allies. This is more than obvious.

The Russians do not lack in imagination and statesmanship and rarely fail to face realities squarely. It is, therefore, to be hoped that M. Vinogradov's visit to Moscow is concerned with an effort to restore those cordial and genuinely friendly relations which had been such a happy feature of Eastern Europe till two or three years ago. In this effort Britain and America can render appreciable assistance for both are on very good terms with the parties. Incidentally, what may be regarded as a welcome news in connection with the general serious situation in the Middle East, comes from London. The new Turkish Ambassador to Britain, M. Husein Rauf Orbay, has broadcast a speech to his people praising the British, reiterating the Anglo-Turkish Alliance and, what is significant, pointedly expressing Turkish feelings regarding aggression. Turkey has refused to be awed by recent events in Libya and Turkish policy remains resolutely the same. It is a reassuring gesture to the Allies at a critical moment and we hope that advantage will be taken of it to bring Russia and Turkey close together. At the present juncture restoration of friendly relations is more in the interest of Russia and Britain than of Turkey.

A Sorry Affair

Mr. Kripalani, the Congress Secretary, pointed out a few days ago that Government's ban on certain resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee applied only to newspapers and did not prohibit discussion of the resolutions in the A.I.C.C. meetings or their circulation by a Congress office and that, therefore, the raid on the A.I.C.C. office was unjustifiable. Yet neither the Government of India nor Mr. Amery, who answered a question on the subject in the House of Commons the other day, expressed a word of regret. On the contrary the latter defended the raid. And the Government of India have now made the ban wide enough to justify future raids in that connection but have not admitted their fault in carrying out their last raid. Mr. Kripalani has reason to say: "Our experience is that once the authorities have committed a wrong they refuse to rectify it lest an impression be created that the all-wise Indian Government is fallible and can perpetrate legal and moral wrongs."

The worst part of the raid was the seizure of the type-writing and cyclostyle machines and several documents in no way connected with the banned resolutions. If anything could be more high-handed in the matter, it is that these machines are not yet returned. If Government think that they gain anything through such petty harassment of the Congress, they are sadly mistaken.

Frankly Speaking

Position In Egypt

Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has had long talks with the British authorities in Cairo who explained to him their plans and gave him "a categorical assurance that they are firmly resolved to repulse to the last limit any aggression against Egyptian territory." As a result of these conversations the Egyptian Premier felt able to tell his Parliament that "despite obvious difficulties, the present military situation is satisfactory." Something of a reassuring nature was also given by Mr. Attlee, who told British M.P.'s the other day that "substantial" land and air reinforcements had reached General Ritchie's army and more were being despatched.

Rommel's Objectives

Now all these reassurances are welcome. But, despite these, it is impossible to believe that the Eighth Army will be able to hold the Axis on the Egyptian frontier. The defences may be fairly strong, the substantial reinforcements may have helped to restore a proportion of its lost strength to the badly crippled Eighth Army but Field Marshal Rommel's forces are stronger and his immediate resources greater. The enemy is about to make, and quite naturally, a resolute and determined effort to destroy the Eighth Army in its present positions. It will be a satisfactory enough achievement if General Ritchie defeats this effort, keeps his army intact and delays Rommel's advance by a fighting withdrawal until the latter faces the vast forbidding expanse of the western desert miles beyond the Egyptian frontier and his bases.

Jodhpur Tragedy

The plight of the people in Jodhpur State seems to be getting from bad to worse. From the papers available to him Gandhiji gathers that arrests are multiplying and lathi charges are a daily occurrence, and that "in fact all the worst things that were experienced during the Satyagraha campaigns in British India are being repeated in Jodhpur." Referring to the harassment through exactions and otherwise of the people by the Jagirdars, Dr Dwarkanath Kachru reports: "The Government of Jodhpur repeatedly refused to come to the help of the tenants and even refused to stop the exaction of such cesses which were declared illegal in their own courts of law. The Government went a step further and is alleged to have encouraged the Jagirdars themselves to take up cudgels against the Lok Parishad. Thus when the Parishad workers were beaten and victimised and even their houses were burnt it refused to intervene. It will be a serious affair, indeed, if the British Government in their turn refuse to intervene when the State people are being mercilessly persecuted. Have the British Government treaty obligations only to the Princes and not to the people?

"What he spent, he had,
What he saved, he lost,
What he gave, he has",
—CHINESE SAYING

"Propaganda"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—I shall feel obliged if you will publish this letter.

My attention has been drawn to an article written by Mr. D. F. Karaka under the heading of "Propaganda".

May I ask Mr. Karaka whether the adherents of the Congress have ever subscribed a single rupee to the War Gift Fund since it has been started? Sir H. P. Mody was the Chairman before me—Did he get one rupee from members of the Congress? When the war was being fought right outside our doors I made strenuous efforts amongst the Ahmedabad millowners to pay at least Rs. 5,000/- per mill out of the huge profits they were making on war orders and due to the general prosperity on account of the war. I even appealed to them that such sums will not be used for any war purpose, but for the amelioration of the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and their families. I approached the mill magnates of Ahmedabad personally. They showed lip sympathy, but would not pay one rupee as our Indian soldiers according to them were mere hirelings.

To say that my recent writings against Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru showing their inconsistencies have made the slightest difference, or have precluded a single man who has the heart to subscribe to the War Gift Fund, is quite incorrect.

If Mr. Karaka thinks that it does, I am quite willing and prepared to give up my Chairmanship and recommend his name to H. E. The Governor if he can make these Hindu magnates to subscribe freely to the funds.

Pandit Nehru and China Day is another glaring instance. Panditji has shown great love and sympathy for China, day in and day out. So when the "China Day" came I thought Panditji would hold a big demonstration launching fervent appeals to the Congress people to swell the Fund for China. He did nothing of the sort. Out of a population of 30 crores Hindus, deducting 10 crores as children non-earners, there remained 20 crores; deducting 10 crores women and other non-earners, there remained 10 crores able-bodied earners. If they had paid one rupee per head and no more, it would have been a fund of Rs. 10 crores for China Day, but we all know what the result was. Lip sympathy does not bring forth results—and articles of Mr. Karaka's type will not deceive any one!—Yours, etc.,

HOMI MEHTA

New Hours Of Work

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The working hours in Government offices have again been revised. The previous working hours were 10-45 a. m. to 5-30 p. m., while the present ones are 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Formerly Government servants had to work for six hours and forty-five minutes, but now they have been called upon to put in seven hours' work. The present hours are, to say the least, most irksome and inconvenient, especially for those who stay in Parel and beyond in the suburbs. If the attendance time is changed to 10-15 a. m., it will not prove so troublesome to many at least. There are people who have to take their morning meal at 8-30 to be in time for the office and in the evening again they have to wait for a considerable time to get a convenient train. Undoubtedly we can put in more hours of work cheerfully in times of emergency, but so long as such a situation does not arise, the hours of attendance should be a bit relaxed. I am sure these fifteen minutes will prove a blessing to a number of Government employees.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

Sugar Rush Hits City

GOVT.'S SCHEME FOR PROVINCE-WIDE DISTRIBUTION PRICE: VAGARIES AND CONTROL EFFORTS

(From Our Special Representative).

A rising crescendo of alarm has struck the poorer population of Bombay at the rapidly deteriorating price situation in the city. Not only the prices of manufactured consumers' goods but even the prices of essential foodstuffs and articles of daily use such as vegetables and milk are showing a tendency towards violent increase.

Something like famine conditions prevail in the matter of sugar. Sugar is unavailable in most of the smaller grocers' shops in the city and the Government grain shops are being stormed for sugar. A representative of "The Chronicle" saw a long queue stretching along the footpath near the Government depot in Girgaum on Wednesday evening and on Thursday morning he found a shop in Dadar choked with prospective buyers of sugar.

Officials in charge of the Government grain depots have in no way contributed to the lessening of this strange rush to buy sugar by selling it only for two hours a day. Government depots have displayed a notice announcing that sugar will be sold only from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m and from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

But inquiries reveal that there is really no justification for this 'sugar rush' and that the position is wholly artificial. It is expected however, that the position will ease shortly and normal conditions are likely to prevail by the end of this month.

In explanation of the situation retail dealers state that it is impossible for them to sell sugar The retail sale price of sugar has been fixed at four annas per lb. or Rs. 5-4-0 for Bombay maund. They say that it is impossible for them to buy from wholesalers at anything less than Rs. 6-8-0 per Bombay maund and that against cash and no bills given.

But inquiries in official quarters show that retail shop-keepers have taken full advantage of the facilities given by Government shops. It is stated that Government shops were once selling sugar up to a Bombay maund to each customer and as sugar was available at Rs. 4-12-0 per maund in Government shops, they could make a clean profit on it. Therefore they had to bring down the maximum quality available to 7 lbs. and then to one pound.

It is gathered that the stocks of sugar held in the city are adequate for immediate purposes and that the arrivals are also good As much as 1,700 bags arrived on Tuesday and 400 bags on Friday. Government have been and are ready to help cooperative stores, hotels, sweet-meat dealers and other large consumers of goods to obtain the quantities of sugar they need.

To meet the demand from small consumers some wholesale dealers and factories have started depots of their own for retailing sugar. By the end of the month there will be 50 Government depots in the city selling sugar. Government are increasing their godown accommodation and are taking steps to see that their depots are adequately stocked.

SOLVING TRANSPORT PROBLEM

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Government of Bombay have worked out a comprehensive scheme for the supply of sugar throughout the Province. In Bombay Province there are nine sugar factories, besides two others in Indian States within the boundaries of the Province. The annual sugar consumption of the Province is about 200,000 tons. The factories within the Province produce nearly 50 per cent of the sugar needed. The rest has to be imported from the United Provinces and Bihar.

In normal times sugar tended to find favourable markets wherever possible. While large quantities of sugar was coming in from outside the Province, sugar manufactured in the Deccan and Khandesh used to go far afield in search of favourable markets. The fixing of prices ex-factory by the Government has eliminated the search for markets. Government are now working out a scheme whereby sugar distribution can be done with the greatest economy and the least demand on transport. Arrangements will hereafter be made to distribute sugar made in each factory in the local area itself. Bombay city enjoys the benefit of special transport rates from U. P. and Bihar. Advantage will be taken of this facility to import sugar to the city. The Sugar Controller of the Government of India has agreed to supply a certain quota of sugar and the city will receive 50,000 tons of sugar during the next five months. The scheme provides for the distribution of sugar to non-sugar-producing districts on the basis of average annual off-take.

It is also pointed out that the criticism that Government control has made wholesalers 'sugar shy' is not justified, as the Government made an allowance for a fair margin of profit in consultation with the trade in fixing sugar prices.

KEROSENE RACKET

But it is not only in sugar that there is a ramp although the situation in that commodity is acute to-day. It has been noticed that certain commodities have a mysterious way of disappearing from the shops. Sometimes ago it was wheat; then it was kerosene and than Tomco oil and now it is the turn of sugar. Even when articles are obtainable the prices quoted are abnormally high. There have been instances when people have paid Rs. 1-10-0 per gallon of Elephant Brand kerosene and other brands rule as high. This is in spite of the fact that most of the oil companies have arrived at an agreement with the Government of India regarding the prices chargeable by their authorised agents, including the retail cart-vendors. This price is about one rupee or Rs. 1-3-0 per gallon. Companies have also agreed to take strict action against agents selling for higher prices.

Recently the price of bar soap of a certain company suddenly shot up from 4 1/2 annas a bar to 5 1/2 annas. It was found that the manufacturers had not increased the prices. Therefore, Government proposed and it is understood that the Company has agreed to supply the soap to Government depots to be sold at minimum prices. This may have a sobering effect on the market.

TEA ALSO SHOOTS UP

A similar situation has arisen with regard to tea. Auctions of fresh tea opened in Calcutta about the middle of last month. Following a rumour that the United States, the United Kingdom and South Africa were buying up all stocks of tea, prices shot up. The prices prevailing now (from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 in terms of retail) is nearly four times that of the price of the same brands this time last year. Increase of prices of Assam tea in the Calcutta market has made the Nilgiri teas also shy and almost unobtainable.

It is understood that Government have, therefore, suggested to two leading tea companies that they should allow their tea to be sold in Government grain depots. These brands of tea will be available in Government depots at the standard rate of 0-14-9 per lb. by the end of this month.

Although the Government are taking certain steps, as explained above, to ease the situation, it is generally felt that the measures are quite inadequate. There are some where between 5,000 to 7,000 shops, big and small in the city. And the few Government depots have not had the sobering effect which they were expected to have on the prices in all these shops.

Besides there are articles of daily use of entirely local production whose prices have become equally prohibitive. Prices of milk have gone up and in certain localities it is as high as eight annas per seer. Sheep's mutton sells at about six annas a lb. and cow's beef from 3 1/2 to 4 annas. Graded Agmark hen's eggs cost from 12 to 13 annas a dozen although ordinary hen's eggs can be had for eleven annas. Tomatoes cost six to ten annas a lb.; beans five to six annas; and cabbage (when available) costs as much. Even ordinary brinjals, cucumber and "bhendy" cost from 2 1/2 annas to 4 annas a pound. And the worst of it is that there is neither explanation nor control for these queer prices.

CONTROL OF CITY RICE PRICES

Govt. Plan To Check Profiteering

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Despite the stocks held in the city, the price of rice in Bombay has recently risen considerably. This rise in price has been out of proportion to the increase in the cost of rice in producing centres and has thus given an unjustified and unfortunately exorbitant margin of profit to the distributors.

It appears that, though holding stocks of rice purchased at reasonable prices, some rice merchants have been counting on the present transport difficulties causing a shortage of rice in the city, and by raising prices they have been profiteering at the expense of the public.

The Government of Bombay, therefore, in the interests of consumers, especially of those classes whose staple food is the cheaper kind of rice normally supplied from Burma, has decided to fix maximum prices, both wholesale and retail at which rice may be sold in Bombay.

ORDER ON WHOLESALE MERCHANTS

As the effective enforcement of controlled prices is difficult unless the source of supply is also controlled, and as it appeared not impossible that the merchants might refrain from selling rice at the controlled prices, the Government of Bombay has assumed control of the movement of all large wholesale stocks of rice in the city, by issuing an order under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting all wholesale merchants from removing any rice from their godowns or selling any rice to retailers and others, except with permission from the Government.

Such permission will be contingent on the merchant selling at the controlled prices to retailers, and failure of any retailer to sell thereafter at controlled prices will involve the cessation of all supply of rice to that retailer.

The prices, wholesale and retail, have been fixed with regard to present parity prices and allow an adequate margin of trading profit. It is hoped, therefore, with the cooperation of the Rice Merchants' Association, to ensure distribution and supply of rice at fair prices to retailers and consumers throughout the city.

IMPORTS FROM BEZWADA

In addition, the Government of Bombay, with the assistance of the Government of Madras has arranged for the regular import of certain further supplies from Bezwada.

Permits for the sale and purchase of rice in normal quantities will be issued by the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, who will have his headquarters in the office of the Rice Merchants' Association, Carnac Bunder, Bombay 9.

As it is clearly in the interests of the inhabitants of the city that one section of the community should not profiteer in trading in one of the necessities of life, and that sales and purchases of such commodity should be regulated in the general interests of the consumers the Government of Bombay trusts that both the public and all rice merchants and retailers will co-operate in seeing that in future rice is available at the prices fixed.

Over 500 Arrests At Dacca

DACCA, June 25.

No incident in connection with the trouble, which started in the city on June 21, was reported till 7 p.m. to-day.

Two more injured persons expired in hospital last night, bringing the total killed to 17. About 512 persons have so far been arrested.

Prof. Atul Sen, A. G. A. Chowdhury and Mr. A. M. A. Zaman, members of the Bengal Assembly, who have been deputed by the leader of the Progressive Coalition Party, are visiting various parts of the city, appealing to the people to restore peace.

One person was sentenced today by the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. R. S. T. John, to pay a fine of Rs. 5/-, having been found in possession of a pen-knife.—A. P.

"Forward"

The June number of 'Forward' is dedicated to the memory of Deshbandhu Das, the seventeenth anniversary of whose death was observed on 16th instant. Poems appear on the front pages from Tagore, Humayun Kabir and Cyril Modak. The editorial is an "In Memoriam". Among the other contributors are Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Acharya Kripalani and the great Chinese writer Lin Yutang. Extracts from the 'Harijan' make this issue a rich one, which should be read with interest.

CORPORATION REJECTS IT

Issue Of More Women Teachers To Facilitate Primary Education

A resolution of Mr. M. O. E Patel to employ more women teachers to facilitate primary education in the city was rejected by the Municipal Corporation on Thursday in absence of Mr. Y. J. Meherally, the Mayor. Dr. J A Collaco presided.

Mr. M. O. E. Patel moved that in order to facilitate primary education and to give educated women greater scope of employment, the Corporation is of opinion that the teaching and inspecting staff in all primary schools should consist mainly of women and to achieve that end the male staff may gradually be replaced by women.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh seconded the proposition

Mr. S. K. Patil opposed the proposition as it was not happily worded, if the object of the mover of the proposition was to popularise primary education, said Mr. Patil, he could bring another resolution properly framed and worded.

Mr. M. D. Donde moved an amendment that the Schools Committee be requested to report on the desirability and feasibility of employing women in preference to men on teaching and inspecting staff.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha seconded the amendment.

The amendment as well as the resolution were rejected when being put to vote.

MR. MODY AS SECRETARY

The House then approved of the recommendation of the Standing Committee to appoint Mr. B. V. Mody as Secretary of the Municipal Corporation in place of Rao Bahadur S. N. Damle retiring from 2nd July.

CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE

The Corporation elected the following six councillors on the Civil Defence Committee, Messrs. S. K. Patil, Asok Mehta, R. M Gandhi, A. P. Sabawala, D. V. Pradhan and Dr. J. A. DeSouza. The following three were unsuccessful: Mr. N. C. Bharucha, Dr. B C. Rajadhayksha and Mr M. N. Talpade. The Muslim League members did not vote.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

CHURCH HAS TO RECONVERT ENGLAND

LONDON, June 25.

The Church was faced with the task of reconverting England, declared the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, during his presidential address to the York Diocesan Conference today. "In these days when death cuts off so many on the threshold of life, we must declare with no uncertain voice our belief in the life to come."

The Archbishop spoke of post-war problems and said: "When men were demobilised, they would demand homes and not makeshift lodgings in which they could live in comfort with their wives and families. "We must not repeat the mistake made at the end of the last war and build large numbers of houses without previous comprehensive planning," said the Archbishop.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN MINERS' WAGES

LONDON, June 25.

The coalowners meeting in London to-day has decided to accept the increase in miners' wages laid in the reports of the Board of Investigation.—Reuter.

Suhrawardy Demands Publication Of Entire Circular

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League, has issued the following statement to the press:

"We have been informed, strange and incredible though it may sound, that the present ministry has circulated secret instructions that no Muslim Leaguer shall be made a captain or vice-captain of the Home Guards, and that the local Hindu Mahasabha must be consulted in the making of these appointments.

These instructions have been issued by the Home Department over which Mr. Fazlul Huq presides.

Will Government be pleased to publish the entire circular and let us have the benefit of the actual words; the circular affects the Muslims vitally".—A. P.

ENGERT TO TAKE CHARGE OF U. S. LEGATION IN KABUL

NEW DELHI, June 25.

The United States Government has opened a legation in Kabul, and Mr. Engert, who has been appointed Minister is expected to take charge shortly. His Secretary has already arrived.—A.P.

Jockey Club's Racing Time-Table

LONDON, June 25

The Jockey Club has issued racing fixtures for the second half of the season. Meetings will be held at Windsor, Salisbury, Newmarket, Pontefract and Stockton. St. Leger will run at Newmarket on Saturday, September 12.

Irish Derby Surprise

LONDON, June 25

The Curragh (Eire) Joseph McRath's unbeaten colt Windsor Slipper scored a smashing six lengths' win in the Irish Derby of one and half miles starting odds being 2/7 Grand Inquisitor 100/6 was second and Coromynth 50/1 third. Thirteen ran, all being Irish horses. The winner carried 9/2 and the others 8/12. Special place-betting was 2/1 Grand Inquisitor and 5/1 Coromynth.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW YORK, June 24.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are eighth cousins once removed. This was discovered accidentally by the editor of the New York Biographical Record, who says that Mr Churchill and President Roosevelt had three common ancestors aboard the "Mayflower."—Reuter.

* * *

Britain, we note, has officially waked up to her obligations towards the Colonies.

And the awakening, the Junior colleague must point out, has occurred none too soon and just in time. As Mr. MacMillan informed Parliament Britain has lost a dangerously large proportion of rubber, tin, rice, sugar, etc., and, secondly, it would save valuable shipping space if the Middle East could be fed from East Africa, etc.

* * *

Mr. James Maxton commenting on the British proposals declared in Parliament that he would like to see the United States of Africa controlled by Africans.

No wonder British 'Democracy' doesn't love the I.L.P. leader.

* * *

Criticising Mahatma Gandhi, comrade M. N. Roy says, "Fortunately, there are many Indians who do not believe Petainism to be the highest form of patriotism."

You didn't know, did you, that Gandhiji ever acted as Premier of India?

* * *

The highly patriotic comrade M. N. Roy also asserts that "every sensible Indian knows that Britain cannot give India anything more than what was offered in the draft declaration of the War Cabinet....."

Further developments at New Delhi are keenly awaited.

* * *

China Figures In Washington Talks.—Headlines.

Let us hope not merely figuratively.

* * *

Five enemy raiders were destroyed over Britain on Wednesday night, says a communique.

We lost no plane over Germany because none was operating.

* * *

Explaining the war aims of France, General de Gaulle declares: "We intend that in this international organisation France shall take an eminent position to which her genius and achievements entitle her."

There is thus every reason why M. Laval, with Petain and Darlan trotting behind, should oppose such a France to the bitter end.

* * *

The Argentine has sent a protest to Germany against the sinking of the "Rio Tercere."

Germany, being conscious of her international obligations, will most certainly apologise, promise to pay compensation "after the war" and sink a few more ships.

* * *

"You have a pretty place here," remarked a guest who had been invited to see his friend's new country house, "but it looks bare yet."

"Oh, that's because the trees are so young," answered the host, pleasantly. "I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

One way to make light of your trouble is to burn your unreceipted bills.

* * *

Talk isn't cheap when you have to hire a lawyer to do it for you.

* * *

Too great a command of language sometimes lessens a woman's matrimonial chances.

* * *

It is said that eating onions will prevent a mustache from coming on a woman's lip.

* * *

Doctors are healthy as a rule—but, then, they never take their own medicine.

PUNJAB CABINET RESHUFFLE

Baldevsingh To Be Minister For Development And Industries

LAHORE, June 25.

Sardar Baldev Singh, leader of the United Punjab Party, who left for Simla today, is expected to succeed Sardar Dasaundha Singh as Development Minister. His portfolio will also include the Department of Industries. The official announcement is expected to be made tomorrow.

This reshuffle in the Cabinet, it may be mentioned, has been necessitated by the conclusion of the recent pact between Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh.—A. P.

Another New Ship For R. I. Navy

NEW DELHI, June 25.

Another new ship for the Royal Indian Navy intended for escort anti-submarine and other duties, was launched in India last week. —A. P.

"Life Insurance Never More Essential Than To-day"

ADVANTAGE OF BONUS DURING WAR

Bombay Mutual's Record Of Progress

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society was held at the registered office of the Society on Thursday when Rao Bahadur U. S. Desai presided.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' report and the audited account and balance-sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1941, Rao Bahadur Desai said:—

Gentlemen,

This is for the third consecutive year that we are meeting under the clouds of war for the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Society. For the first two years after the commencement of hostilities on the Continent of Europe, the War was considerably away and the Indian public had no reason for panic although the signs of the public morale having been shaken were not absolutely absent. During the year under review Japan treacherously attacked England and America in December, 1941. The course of events is too fresh in your mind to need any recapitulation at my hands. With the fall of Singapore and Burma India's eastern outposts are in the hands of the enemy and the war of India has already begun. The clouds of war, heavier and darker than ever before, are, therefore, already over our heads and our business has now entered a trying period in its history.

With these preliminary remarks, which constitute the background of the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1941, which have been in your hands for some time past and which, therefore, with your permission I take as read, I proceed to review the various features which have characterised the Society's operations during 1941.

NEW BUSINESS

The New Business of the Society registered during the year amounted to Rs. 2,05,86,500 of which business to the extent of Rs. 1,70,68,500 has resulted into policies. This records an increase of a little over Rs. 19 lakhs over the returns of the previous year. Having regard to conditions in general and the international situation in particular, which affected Burma and the adjoining Indian Provinces, the result should be considered as specially gratifying. With the spread of the war from continent to continent and with the decline in insurance business all round during 1940, the year 1941 held no promise of any improvement. The results of the year's operations have, however, sprung a surprise by showing a considerable increase in business over that of the previous year. This achievement undoubtedly redounds to the credit of the Society's workers and I am especially happy to pay a tribute to them on this occasion for having put shoulders to the wheel when public confidence in credit institutions was fast weakening and for having succeeded to a considerable extent in bringing the insuring public round to have faith in the institution of life assurance. I need hardly state that I am very proud of them and I have full confidence in their ability to brave the trying period through which insurance business will now be passing.

PREMIUM INCOME & LIFE FUND

The premium income during the year amounted to Rs. 82,85,409-7-3 as against Rs. 57,58,840-10-0 during 1940, and the Life Fund advanced to Rs. 2,50,30,801-15-7 from Rs. 2,08,63,403-12-1 during the previous year. Looking to the circumstances through which we are passing the addition of about 42 lakhs to the funds could be considered as satisfactory.

EXPENSE RATIO

You have already seen that we had in the course of the year an increase of about 19 lakhs in new business. The incidence of the expenditure in respect of this increased new business, combined with a slight increase under the headings of printing and stationery and postage in connection with the additional general meetings held in the course of the year is reflected in the overall expense ratio for the year, which stood at 23.65 as against 22.83 during 1940.

INVESTMENTS

We added, in the course of the year an amount of Rs. 41,95,926-9-5 to our investments bringing the total to Rs. 2,51,88,094-14-8.

I must pause here for a while to place before the members the situation created by Japan's entry into the war.

The work of the Society's building at Calcutta, which was contracted for to be ready in December last is at a standstill with four out of the seven storeys completed. The work could not be carried on for want of the necessary labour. The work has, therefore, been discontinued for the time being and arrangements have been made for the safety of the Society's building materials. When a building is under construction the amount invested in land and building is an idle investment until the structure is ready for occupation. The abandonment of the construction for the time being until labour becomes available has, therefore, delayed the date from which the building investment becomes productive. Members of the Society will, therefore, realise that a reduction in interest yield on the Society's investments for some time to come is inevitable. The second thing to which I would like to draw your attention is the amount of investments in Rangoon Electric Tramways and the Rangoon Municipal Loans which have been shown in the footnote separately in the Balance Sheet. Burma has at present become an enemy territory and it is difficult to visualise the loss the Society may have to suffer on account of this international upheaval. According, however, to a recent notification in the press, it is a matter of some consolation that the interest on Rangoon Municipal Loan and Port Trust debentures will be paid by the Imperial Bank of India. The Society had also deposited 5% Government of India Loan 1945-55 as shown in the Balance Sheet with the Reserve Bank of India, Rangoon, as security for Burma policy-holders. We were anxious over the fate of these investments but we are informed by the Bank's authorities that they made the necessary arrangements for the removal of the assets held in trust to a safe place in India before the Japanese occupation of Rangoon.

The net yield during the year was 4.16 as against 4.42 during 1940. I have on several occasions in the past already told the members that the era of low interest rates has already begun and there is no knowing how long it is going to last. The yield is further affected by the investment in Calcutta Building as already stated, and by the provisions of the Insurance Act

CLAIMS.

Of the outstanding claims by death and maturity as shown in the Balance Sheet a sum of Rs. 4,22,014-13-0 has been since paid and claims amounting to Rs. 2,31,-278-9-3 have been passed for payment and are awaiting proofs of title.

An investigation into the Society's mortality experience during 1941 will be shortly undertaken by the Society's actuary and although there will be some time before the results are available I am in a position to say even from the figures at our disposal that the experience is bound to be satisfactory. The amount of death claims during 1940 amounted to Rs. 8,11,532-0-0 on a business in force of about 12 crores and the amount under the same head during 1941 is Rs. 8,73,-329 under a business in force of about Rs. 13,17,00,000.

WARTIME CONCESSION

I must pause again for a while to place before the members the Society's obligations under conditions created by the War. When Rangoon was bombed on 22nd of December, 1941, it was decided by your Board to extend the days of grace to policy-holders in the affected area upto 31st March, 1942. This concession had to be announced because it was normally impossible for some of the members to pay premia in time. After the Japanese occupation of the Malaya Peninsula and a portion of Burma inquiries started pouring into the office as to the Society's policy towards policy-holders who would be within the enemy occupied territory. The Life Offices Association had already recommended a line of action for member companies in this respect and the President of the Association had also made an announcement for the information of the public. Your Board has, therefore, decided as follows:—

"That where policies have lapsed during war through non-payment of premium, by application of war measures the Society will permit the restoration or revival of lapsed policies by accepting payment of premiums with interest at the usual rate within 3 months after the cessation of war and that with regards to policyholders of the Society residing in Malaya or in any part of Burma or the time being in enemy occupation, so long as their policies had not lapsed upto the date when it may have become impossible for them to remit further premia due to lack of facilities therefor, any claims which may occur out of their policies through the death of the policyholders or the maturity of the policies will be met in full within one year after communications are restored subject to the satisfactory evidence of death of the policyholders if a claim arises and subject to deduction of premiums unpaid with interest provided that nothing in the international situation at that time prevents this being done."

Policyholders seeking revival within 3 months after the close of the war, will, therefore not be required to produce evidence of health, and will have their Insurance cover restored on payment of premia and interest only. Policy holders seeking revival after this period of three months will have to submit to all the usual formalities for revival. Although the announcement for the time being applies to the Society's policyholders in Burma and Malaya, it is the intention of the Board to extend the same benefits to policyholders in any other part of India in case the same situation arises.

The enemy's progress in the East has so far hit only one of the Society's offices and that is the Chief Agency Office in Rangoon. This office functioned and had been serving the Society's policyholders in Burma to the last until it was compelled to close down as a result of the terrific bombing by the enemy on the 22nd of December, 1941, when all the employees and the Chief Agent, Mr. R. N. Banerjee himself were hit. For about a month thereafter they were all reported to be lying in the hospital and I regret to report that one of the employees has already succumbed to the "War" injuries. This departed soul, who died at the post of duty deserves the sincerest appreciation at the hands of the Society's members. His is the first case so far reported as a civilian claim arising out of the enemy action which, according to the avowed policy of the Board, has been already admitted and passed for payment to the legal claimant.

BONUS DURING WAR

You are probably aware that the Commerce Department of the Government of India is at present advised on all insurance matters by an Insurance Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of various insurance interests. Following the step taken by the British Life Offices or probably on a representation to that effect from certain quarters, the Committee considered in the course of the year the advisability of non-distribution of profits by life offices during the currency of the war. You will probably remember that, while addressing you in December last when you adopted the last Valuation Report, I had expressed the view that the step taken by British Life Offices would not be suitable for us. I do not think that circumstances have so materially altered as to change our opinion. Your Board, therefore, opposed the step although in doing so the Society was going counter to the opinion of several Indian Life Offices. But the step was advised in the wider interests of the life insurance business. In the first place India stands almost lowest among the countries of the world in the matter of per capita insurance protection. Secondly the approach of the war nearer to Indian borders is acting as a deterrent to the undertaking of fresh commitments by the people. And if in addition to this we were to support the proposal of non-distribution of bonuses, we would probably be adding another deterrent inasmuch as people might begin to entertain serious doubts regarding the solvency of this business and may cease, rightly or wrongly, to look at it even from the investment point of view. I, therefore, feel that the Department of Insurance would be well-advised not to embark on any legislative interference in this respect but to leave the matter to the discretion of individual life offices, subject, of course, to the statutory check exercised by the Department of Insurance.

Another problem which faces Insurance Managements to-day is the question of accepting business from those parts of the country, which have become war zones. When the enemy made his inroads into Burma, this question was discussed and it was decided by us in pursuance of the recommendation from Life Offices' Association to charge Rs. 10|- extra per Rs. 1,000|- sum assured per annum to new proposals on civilian lives. Some such step will have to be pursued when, if at all, any other part of India comes within the range of warlike operations. It is to be remembered that this step would be a tentative attempt to cover the risk the magnitude of which it is difficult to gauge at present. Should, however, at any date the nation be faced with country-wide operations the matter would be subject to fresh consideration by the Board.

THE PANIC

Before I close my observations let me refer for a while to the panic which has overtaken the policyholders in general. In the last few months since the fall of Singapore and the attack on Burma there has been an unprecedented demand for loans, so much so that the department had to be reinforced considerably to cope up with work. I would like to sound a note of warning to these policyholders that no step could be more unwise than this, if they are taking loans to keep liquid cash on hand.

It is our experience very often that these loans are the precursors to the lapsing of policies and the consequent loss of cover need of which was never so great and essential as it is to-day.

ADVICE TO POLICY HOLDERS

I have mentioned on several occasions in the past that the importance and advantages of life assurance cannot be overestimated. The present times lay additional emphasis on this fact. Under the unsettled conditions prevailing to-day no duty is more incumbent than that of saving and there is no method of saving which offers greater advantages than those of Life Assurance. Moreover the existing policyholders as also those remaining uninsured are assured by the Society that the risk of death to Civilians from enemy action is covered by our Policies and it is the desire of your Board to continue to provide Life Assurance to civilians in this country against enemy action without payment of any extra. Your Board hopes that an occasion to modify this assurance will not arise at all.

Life Assurance to-day is thus a protection par excellence, come what may. Secondly even as an investment it is as safe as any other form of security in addition to its value as protection to the family. It is, therefore, wise to keep the contract alive by payment of premia; nay, it would be wiser still to go in for additional assurance if it could be conveniently done. To those who are remaining without insurance cover even in the face of danger I would like to sound a note of warning that at no stage of their life, insurance cover was more essential than it is to-day. I would request the Society's agents to broadcast this advice to the public as widely as they can.

To sceptics, who shrug their shoulders when a life agent approaches them, I can do nothing better than point to the hundreds of life offices all over the world, which have been serving humanity during the last century and a half through thick and thin booms and depressions and wars and epidemics. Their existence to-day and their recognition among the articles of Treaty of Versailles signed by the nations at war after their war fever was over is another testimony to sterling qualities of this provision for the future.

In conclusion I take this opportunity to thank sincerely all our chief agents and field-workers for their hard work which is leading the Society from success to success and I request them to continue to work in this hour of trial with the same zeal and enthusiasm which they have shown hitherto.

To the Secretary and staff we owe our appreciation for their good work and devotion to duty. In recognition of their services your Directors recommend the payment of one month's salary as bonus to such members of the staff as have served for 12 months and half a month's salary to those who have served for 6 months or more and who are now and who were in the Society's services on the 31st of December 1941. I may add here for your information that we have decided to pay compensation to the dependants of any employee of this Society who may be a victim to enemy attack while in active service with the Society to the extent of four years' substantive salary upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 as a benefit attaching to Society's employment during the currency of the war. I believe you will readily realise the necessity of this step taken by your Board with a view to reward the continued loyalty to the Society on the part of the Society's staff even at the risk of death and hope that it will be appreciated by and will have the approval of you all.

In view of the great increase in the work to be done by your Auditors we recommend that their remuneration be increased to Rs. 3,500 instead of Rs. 2,500 as at present.

Gentlemen, now I beg to move that the Directors' Report and Audited Revenue Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1941, be approved and adopted.

Mr. N. J. Shah seconded the proposal.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Revenue Account and Balance Sheet were adopted.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Ambalal S. Parikh were re-elected as Directors.

Messrs. Sohrab S. Engineer and Co. were reappointed as auditors for the current year.

ON THE AIR

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Chand Khan. 5-15 Ghalib Aur Iqbal. 5-30 Sardar Bai of Bombay Vocal Music. 6-30 Shamshal Bai of Delhi. 6-50 Mobamad Husain of Jaipur. 7 Mumtaz Qawwal and Party. 7-15 Language and Culture. 5. 7-30 Akhtari Bai Fayzabadi. 7-35. It has happened. 7-40 Shamshad Bai of Delhi. 8-0 Convoy Journey. 8-15 For villagers only 10-5 Sardar Bai of Bombay Vocal Music. 10-25 Qumqume.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Basheer Qawwal. 8-25 Saraswati Mane. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 P. S. Dikshit. 9-25 String Music.

12-30 p.m. Ghazals. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 For different tastes. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch-hour music.

4-20 School broadcasts 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Basheer Qawwal. 5-20 P. S. Dikshit. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 6-50 Air trio. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Anty Hilda's happy half-hour. 7 Allied endurance 3. 7-15 Basheer Qawwal. 7-30 P. S. Dikshit. 7-45 News commentary (Gujarati). 7-50 Musical Interlude and 7-55 "The Anglo Soviet Pact," a talk in Marathi by P. S. Kanekar. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 World affairs. 8-45 A.R.P. ... answering you 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 BBC News relay 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 Air orchestra 10-10 Saraswati Mane. 10-25 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 8 Jaltarang Solo 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 D. K. Joshi Mangalvedhekar. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Saraswati Mane. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 9-30 Melody Trio. 9-50 Paul Robeson. 10 Melody Trio. 10-15 Hilde Feldberg (Soprano) 10-25 Melody Trio.

"EDUCATION IN JAPAN": Mr. N. J. Nanporia will broadcast a very interesting talk on "Education in Japan" at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Friday). He stayed in Japan for a number of years he will discuss the subject with inside knowledge and expose Japanese universities where education is synonymous with propaganda and militarism.

JULY LIQUIDATION ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

APPROACHING SHOW-DOWN IN FARM LEGISLATION

Bombay, June 25.

On Wednesday the New York cotton market was quiet on increased selling. After firming on price fixing, trade and local buying disclosing paucity of offerings, prices reacted sharply on increased July liquidation and switching hedging New Orleans selling and uncovering of stopless orders on apprehension over the approaching showdown in Farm Legislation. Finally prices steadied up on covering and closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted 3 points down at 18.31 and advanced to 18.43 which was the highest level. Thereafter there was increased selling and July declined to 18.17 which was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a net decline of 12 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 19.96c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were 4 points down at 18.62c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION.

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:—

On Wednesday, cotton opened somewhat easier and scattered liquidation resulted in a setback. Around this level, the prominent bull supported the market and then, on an official report that nearly 600 million yards textile orders, to be executed upto January 1943, will be given to Indian mills, brought in fresh professional speculative buying with cotton prices registering a sharp rise. Towards the close, the leading bull and other groups were prominent sellers. The Government Supply Department states before the end of January 1943, the total textile purchases during 12 months will be about 1,000 million yards or approximately valued 50 crores rupees in addition to other items of about 30 crores. In cotton, outside business has been negligible and most of the turnover belonged to professionals on price movements. Seeds were easier on rains in upcountry and reports of railways allotting more waggons. Shares were somewhat steadier on rumours of dividend declaration though the war reports from Egypt and Sebastopol were crucial. Cloth and yarn markets remain firm, though turnover continued restricted.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. July highest (10-10 a.m.) 18.43+09

N. Y. July lowest (1-05 p.m.) 18.17—17

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market eased on July liquidation and hedge selling. Closed quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 24.

July	18.22—12
October	18.63—06
December	18.77—05
January	18.83—07
March	18.95—05
May	19.06—07
Middling spot	19.96—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 24.

July	18.24—04
October	18.82—06
December	18.96—05
January	19.02—05
March	19.14—05
May	19.23—04
Middling spot	18.82—04

NOON CALL.

New York, June 24.

July	18.32
October	18.68
December	18.88

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 25.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 197/8 for Broach J/A. dull very and declined to Rs. 196/8 under scattered selling. At this level there was moderate buying and prices advanced to Rs. 200 but the rise attracted profit-taking and the market was hesitant. Good demand for ready cotton is inducing support but after the recent rise there is disposition to await some reaction. Prices gradually declined to Rs. 197/8 but again recovered to Rs. 199/8. It is true that there was important change but the market is divided into two parties and each one is making attempts to get upper hand. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

BROACH July/August	Rs.	198	4 0
OOMRA July		171	4 0
BENGAL July		164	8 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July 1,059 cent points at Exchange Rate Nil.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 24.

Broach J/A highest 203; lowest 194; closing 200

Oomra July highest 174 1/2; lowest 169 1/8; closing 173 1/4

Bengal July highest 167 1/4; lowest 165; closing 167 1/4

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 25.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U.P.	...	173	170	167	164
M G Punjab	...	173	170	167	164
M G Rajputana	...	179	176	173	170
M G Oomra No. 3	179	176	173	170	...
M G C.P. No. 1	203	200	197	194	...
M G C.P. No 2	192	189	186	182	...
M G Broach No. 2	...	206	203	200	197
M G Puni-Ameri	...	206	203	200	197
M G Surat	...	396	393	390	377
M G Rajpipla	...	381	378	376	372
M G Navsari	...	391	388	385	380

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 25.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	203	90,497	90,497
Central India	.....	30,055	141,595
Barsi and Nagar	.....	53,110	117,382
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	18,421	46,547
Berar	.....	177,766	266,370
Central Provinces	...	87,566	76,396
Total Oomras	203	447,419	849,738
Dholeras	.....	33,933	94,266
N.-W. Provinces	.....	1,426	1,320
Rajputana	.....	402	5,154
Sind-Punjab	1,587	411,613	532,597
Broach	.....	319,305	296,810
Coompta & Dharwar	364	93,346	113,049
Westerns-Northerns	103	26,968	91,068
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	15,333	4,064
Arr. by road to 18th June 42	.....	90,500	212,133

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25.

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	167/70
Berar	155-65	174/77
C. P. 1	160-65	196
C. P. 2	155-58	181/86
Khandesh	130-40	...
Mugtal	145-50	...
Broach	145-50	200/8
Broach Low	138-40	...

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 25.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £9-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/32d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-12-3. The local market was steady at the start but under some realising prices ruled quiet. Silver after advancing to Rs. 85-10-0 was quoted at Rs. 83-4-0. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	49	10 0
Jeth		49	8 0
Sovereigns		37	12 0

SILVER.

Ready	Rs.	84	4 0
Jeth		83	0 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 24.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 24.

London gold fine per oz. £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 24.

T. T. London on:—

New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2

Madrid official 40.5 valuntary rate 46.55

Montreal sellers 4.45 buyers 4.47

Zurich sellers 17.2 buyers 17.4

Stock holm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 24.

Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted 24/9

Barletta Russo June/July quoted 24/9

South Australian wheat June/July quoted 28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 24.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £64

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £100 13/16

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £62 1/4

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £107 3/8

War Loans 3 1/2 per cent £105

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £115

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £114 1/2

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £7

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.) £87

National Bank of India £28 1/4

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 25.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs.	120	0 0
Copper Sheets		148	0 0

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Steady

Bombay, June 25.

The local market is now anxiously awaiting dividend declarations on Tata Steel shares. The market is expecting somewhat lower figures as compared with the last year and there was less disposition to operate. There was scattered selling and prices ruled quiet. The prospective position of the cotton textile industry is encouraging and large Government cloth orders are anticipated. However it may be noted that the handsome profits of the mills is mainly due to exceptionally low prices. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1500 and Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 299. Bombay Dyeing shares were quoted at Rs. 1260.

Wall Street market lost little ground in the quickest session of this year and until near the closing minor fractional gains and losses were evenly distributed, but latterly the scales were tipped favouring minus side by the slow retreat of oils, industrials and specialities with coppers and a few aircrafts hesitant, while Motors were a trifle backward. U.S. Steel shares declined 3/8 at 46, Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained 1/8 at 24 3/8 and General Motors declined 1/8 at 36 1/8 dollars.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 25.

Apollo 5/4; Ahmedabad Advance 387/8; Bombay Dyeing 1257/8; Central India 372/8; Century 464; Colaba Land 151; E. D. United 3; Finlay 213; Gokak 263; Indian Bleaching 171; Indore Malwa 341/14; Kohinoor 468; Lakshmi 768/12; Morarji 596; Mysore 137/8; New Great 272; Phoenix 400; Podar 222/8; Sassoon Silk 91/12; Sholapur 6450; Simplex 218; Swadeshi 468; Swan 199; Tata Mill 33/8; Vishnu 1587/8; New City 260.

ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley 1620; Ahmedabad Electric 182/8; Ajmere Electric 13/11; Bombay Sub-urban (old) 173/12 Bombay Tramways 131/4; Karachi Electric 187/8; Poona Electric 115; Surat Electric 193/12; Tata Hydro 169/8; Tata Power 1490.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asso. Cement 168; Belapur Sugar 333; Bombay Burma 295/4; Bombay Burma New 70; Bombay Steam 340; Shivrajpur 35/8; Tata Steel Def. 1500; Tata Steel Ord. 300; Prem. Construction 118 Br. B. Petrol 1/4/8; Ind. Radio Def. 330; Ind. Radio Ordy 155; Scindia Steam 20/16; Tata Chemical 16/10; Tata Oil 53; Western India Match 218/12; Burma Corporation 2; Indian Iron 26/8; Indian Copper 2; Steel Corp. Bengal 16/8

BANKS.

Baroda 113; Central 47/4; Imperial F.P. 1536/4; Imperial P.P. 370; India 142; Reserve 101; Union 6/3

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prant. 902/8; Central Prov. 112; Gujrat 110; Hoshiarpur Doab 97; Mandra Bhon 111; Sara Sirajgunge 98/8; Sialkot Narowal 118.

INSURANCE.

Empire 700; Jupiter 15; New India 49/8; Oriental Life 4060; Vulcan Insurance 9/14.

DEBENTURES.

4 per cent Tata Chem. 1962 119; 4 per cent Andhra 1962 104/4; 4 per cent Bom. Telephone 48/4; 4 per cent Tata Power 1951/55 104/14

PREFERENCE.

5 per cent Ahm. Advance 125; 7 per cent Andhra 1550; 7 per cent Bom. Tram 77/12; 5 per cent Bom. Steam 327/8; 5 per cent Central India 682/8; 6 per cent Tata Steel 1st 204/10; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd 133; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 131/4; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1597/8; 6 1/4 per cent P. Const. 1st 122/8; 6 1/4 per cent P. Const. 2nd 118/8; 5 per cent Swadeshi 138; 5 per cent T. Chem. 121/14.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 25.

After a steady opening, the market tended to rule easier. Tata Deferreds at one time declined to 1490 but closed better at 1495. Tata Ordinaries finished lower at 299. Bombay Dyeing eased off to 1260 while other mill shares also kept lower. Indian Irons were quoted at 26-2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1518). 1510. 1500. 1505. 1490. 1495.

Tata Ordinaries (305) 304. 299. 300 299.

Tata Ordinary 299; Tata Deferred 1495; Indian Iron 26-2; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 15-4; Bombay Dyeing 1260; Central India 371-14; Century 462-8; Gokak 262-8; Kohinoor 490; Simplex 219; Andhra Valley 1610; Tata Hydro 168-2; Tata Power 1495; Associated Cement 168-8; Belapur 232-8; Bombay Burma (old) 225

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, June 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52	97/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	91/1
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan	99/10
3 per cent 1963-65	91/9
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1946 Bonds	101/13
3 per cent War Bonds	101/13
2 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	102
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan	110/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	108/3
4 per cent 1965-83 Mysore	113
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947	103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1947	104
5 per cent M Deb 1959	112
5 per cent M Deb 1954	123
5 per cent K P T 1956	122/8

Tone:—Quiet

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, June 25.

Pepper ready	Rs.	205	0 0
Pepper Ashad 15		199	0 0
Ginger ready		97	0 0

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 25.

Copper sheets lb 21 Rs. 154 28 148 36 145 42 143 49-56 140

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb 20-21 Rs. 128 24 123 28 122 32 113 42 112 49-56 112

Spelter P.H. Rs. 110 Rolled Rs. 293

County make Rs. 75 Pigiead "B.M" Refined Rs. 84/8 per cwt.

Settlement Rates:—

Copper sheets Ashad Rs. 146; Aso Rs. 146. 146

Market Tone:—Steady.

MUTT AND JEFF—All Aboard for the Hollywood Limited, Very Limited! By BUD FISHER

HOW DO YOU LIKE MY NEW NAG, MUTT?
I GOT A NAG! SHE'S HOME! WHERE'D YOU GET HER?
IT'S ONE OF BING CROSBY'S HORSES! HE GAVE HER TO ME FOR NOTHING!
WHAT'S THE IDEA HAVING HER WEAR A CAR BODY?
WELL, THIS HORSE USED TO BE A CAB HORSE!
-AND SHE WON'T GO TILL SHE HEARS THE DOOR SHUT!
SLAM!
3-20

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Boarding and Lodging

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The only Brahmins Hotel in the best locality five minutes walk to the Railway station, Markets and Cinemas airy rooms, moderate charges with all comfort.

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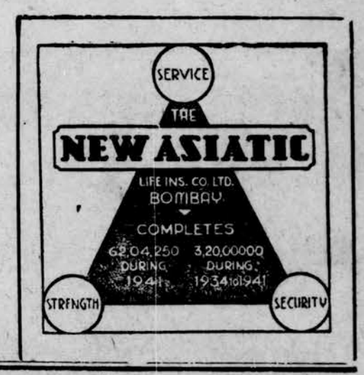
(Near Bank of India) BOMBAY.

Friday, June 26, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



William Tracy, James Gleason and Elyse Knox in "Tanks A Million" at New Empire.

"THE GOOD OLD DAYS" AT EXCELSIOR

'The Good Old Days,' Max Miller's new comedy, opens at Excelsior from today (Friday).

It is, perhaps, little known that in these so-called "Good Old Days" drama was only allowed to be performed in the half dozen or so 'Patent Theatres' operating under official warrant. The poor man could get his evening's entertainment at a local inn, where just such a busking troupe as Max leads in the picture happened to be performing; but real, straight plays were strictly forbidden at these places, and anyone who dared stage one was liable to arrest following information laid with the authorities by a 'Common Informer.'

"That Night In Rio" At Capitol

The gay enchanting musical 'That Night In Rio' which had a record-breaking run at the Regal when it first opened, is being shown this week at the Capitol in response to several demands for it. Alice Faye and Don Ameche and Carmen Miranda are the stars in this all-Technicolour production.

"That Night In Rio" has an entertaining story set to catchy tunes. Featuring the singing of all three stars, the music is South American in tempo, but universal in appeal. Among the songs which highlights the 20th Century-Fox film are "I'yi, Yi, Yi, Yi," 'Chica, Chica, Boom, Chic', 'Boa Noite' (Good Night), 'They Met In Rio' and 'The Baron Is In Conference'—all of which were written by Mack Gordon and Harry Warren.

James Cagney in "Captains of the Clouds" at Metro.

'CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS' AT METRO

James Cagney In Star Role Of Daring Pilot

"Captains of the Clouds," Warner Brothers new film at Metro a stirring story of Canada's heroes of the air. Dennis Morgan, Brenda Marshall, Alan Hale, George Tobias, Reginald Gardiner and Reginald Denny head the featured cast of the new picture, in Technicolour.

Made with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Captains of the Clouds' was filmed against the authentic backgrounds of the Canadian North Woods and the R.C.A.F. training field at Uplands. Director Michael Curtiz, the cast, and his crew of technicians travelled more than three thousand miles and spent nearly four months making the picture.

The story of 'Captains of the Clouds' tells of the dare-devil bush pilots of the North Woods country who join the Royal Air Force, only to find that in spite of their years of flying experience they are not eligible to be fighter pilots because they are too old. Instead they are assigned to teaching jobs. Cagney, as the most individualistic of them all, finds himself constantly in hot water because of his insistence that a good pilot flies "by the seat of his pants." In disgrace, he nevertheless achieves at last his ambition to fight his country's enemies in the sky, to the lasting regret of those enemies.

"Tanks A Million" & "Miss Polly" At New Empire

Amid gales of laughter, Hal Roch's two comedies, 'Tanks A Million' and 'Miss Polly' come to New Empire Theatre from today.

'Tanks A Million,' a streamlined feature, shows the streamlined army in action. The cast, which stars Jimmy Gleason, William Tracy, Elyse Knox, Norman Kerry and Noah Beery Jr., presents a cross-section of American youth, similar to what can be found in any of the training camps.

Throughout the film there is a running play of high comedy, which, however, does not interfere with the presentation of the authentic life of the selectees. Without a doubt, 'Tanks A Million' ranks as the finest of all the recent comedies about the draftees.

The zany action of "Miss Polly" unwinds in the sleepy town of Midville where the Civic League, headed by Mrs. Snodgrass, has clamped down on fun, progress, romance. In the opposite camp is fragile Miss Polly and Slim, handy man and amateur inventor. The latter pair undertake to foster a romance between Mrs. Snodgrass daughter and Eddie, who irritates the Civic League president.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, June 25

The Stock Exchange ruled easier and the more speculative issues were the turn lower. Government securities also displayed a shade easier tone.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent Govt. paper 77/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 91 small lots; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 107/10.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 9/4; Dunbar 235; Kesoram 9/3;

Coals: Bhagora 4/12; Churulia 1/10.

Jutes: Agarpara 18; India 312 ex div; National 21/4; Rameshwara 9/2; Alliance pref 118/8; Lansdown pref 107; Nellimarla 11/12.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 1/14; Indian Copper 2; Assam Bengal Cement 11/12; Dalmia Cement 15/8; Reliance Firebricks 11/8; Alkali and Chemical 19/12; Bareilly Elec 15/5; Patna Elec 17 ct; Shahjahanpur Elec 7/8; Born and Co 339 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 25/15; Jessop and Co 17/5; Steel Corpn 15/15; Pref 107/8; Bengal Flour 14/6; Aluminium Corpn 11/5 small lot; B I Corpn ord 5/1; Orient Paper 18/2; Humayan Properties pref 8/12.

Sugar: Buland 29/10; Cawnpore 27/8 ct; New Savan 14/8; Purtabpore 12/12; Ramnugger Cane and Sugar ord 10/13.

Tea shares: Jaybirpara 22; Naga Hills 14/4.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 25.

Groundnuts August—			
Opening	59	8	0
Highest	60	5	0
Lowest	59	8	0
Closing	60	1	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	56	12	0
Highest	57	8	0
Lowest	56	4	0
Closing	57	4	0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	29	15	0
Highest	30	1	0
Lowest	29	13	0
Closing	29	15	0
Linseed September—			
Closing	8	3	9

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated were as follows:—

25th Week (ended June 24th)—

1940	15,719,800
1941	18,796,100
1942	19,485,500
Total for 25 weeks (1st January to date)—	
1940	341,801,120
1941	457,321,200
1942	456,127,675

New India Declares Rs. 1-8-0 Dividend Per Share

A resolution endorsing the recommendation of the Directors to pay dividend for the year ending December 31, 1941, at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per share, free of income-tax, was adopted at the 23rd annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Company Ltd., held at the premises of the Company in the Central Bank Building, Fort, on Thursday evening, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Chairman, observed in his speech that the outcome of their trading for the year was on the whole satisfactory in spite of the abnormal circumstances prevailing.

"BELLE STARR" AT REGAL FOR 2nd WEEK

'Belle Starr,' the petticoat terror of the Ozarks, brought vividly to life on the screen in the 20th Century-Fox Technicolour production bearing her name now goes on for a 2nd week at the Regal.

Lovely Gene Tierney, a flaming new personality, won the role of the beautiful bandit queen opposite Randolph Scott, who portrays Sam Starr, the daring guerilla leader who loved and married Belle.

Belle was a far cry from the rough frontier woman her two-gun history might indicate. Studio research experts uncovered the fact that she patronized masseuses to keep her figure curvaceous and went to the best dress-makers in Chicago and New York to enhance her allure.

"Submarine D 1" At Opera House

On Sunday morning at 10 a.m. Opera House will screen 'Submarine D 1" a thrilling melodrama dealing with the exploits of under-sea boats and the gallant lads who man them. Admission prices are at half rates.

Sunday Show At Metro

On Sunday, June 28th at 10 a.m. an all comedy shorts programme including Laurel and Hardy, Our Gang, Cartoons, etc.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, June 25

Previous closing	18.22
To-day's opening	18.22
Difference	nil.

To-day's closing see Stop Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 25

Following are the New York opening ranges:

July 18.31/31) 18.22/22
October (18.07/5?) 18.01/51
December (18.21/31) 18.16/77

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 25

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay June/July (£24 sellers) £24 sellers

Linseed Calcutta June/July unquoted

Linseed La Plata June/July (£19 1/8 quoted) £19 1/8 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandal June/July (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£24 sellers) £24 sellers.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 25

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 25

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, June 25

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 25

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London, June 25

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 25

London Stock Exchange remained dull to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, June 25

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100 13/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £82 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 3/8
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100
4 per cent Funding Loan £115
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106
3 per cent War Loan £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 17-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 34-1 1/2
Electric Music Industry 15-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson 24-0
Imperial Chemical 31-6
Woolsworth Ordinary 52-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £79
Dundee 27-0
Unilever Ordinary 26-9
Ford Motors 25-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £59 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordy £3 25/32
Carreas 'A' £5 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 3/32
P and O Defd 26-10 1/2
Distillers 72-9
Bredfords Dyes 7-10 1/2
British Celanese 9-3
J and P Coates 35-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 33-3
Fine Cotton Spinners 8-10 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-0
Inter Nickel dol 38 1/4
Indian Iron 20-0

TEA SHARES

Assam 13-9
Donaro Tea 25-0
Empire of India 15-0

JUTE

Barnagore £6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 8-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 16-3
Burma Corporation 3-6
Rio Tintos £7 3/4
East Rand Properties £1 29/32
Rand Mines £6 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 3/8
Associated Portland Cement 48-1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 67-6
Sub-Nigel £6 1/8
Spring Mines Split Share £1
Union Corporation 135-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 36-10 1/2
Anglo-India 40-7 1/2
Burma Oil £1 11/16
Mexican Eagle 10-0
Shell Transport £2 5/32
Royal Dutch £18 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £44 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £19 1/4
London North Eastern Defd £2

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Yesterday I drafted a letter to the Trustees of the Mafatlal Gagalbhai Swimming Baths. Yesterday the only signature it had was mine. Within 12 hours unsolicited there have come over 120 signatures. They include those of B. G Horniman, A. F. S. Talyarkhan, H. Z. Gilani of the All-India Students' Federation and other prominent Bombay students including employees of two of Bombay's leading houses. Over seventy names of this list is from students of the Elphinstone College. Good for you, Elphinstone College. That for twelve hours is encouraging. And I say "Thanks" to them also. Pleased as I am with these signatures, I'd like them to swell to a few thousand. May I draw the attention of prominent Congressmen in Bombay. I'd like the Vice-Chancellor and the ex-Vice-Chancellor. I'd like as many people as I can get. Would you consider it carefully? Please

* * *

Talyarkhan says:

"Dear Dim,

Good for you! I claim first place on your list or any other list that protests against communalism in sport. And I pass on to you for your list, the proxies of those thousands of young men and women who have backed me in the fight against this filthy thing called 'communal sport and recreation.'

* * *

Would Mr. Talyarkhan be kind enough to bring this letter to the notice of some of the names well-known in Indian sport and get their signatures for me. It would be much appreciated.

COMPENSATION TO LAND-OWNERS

Bihar Govt.'s Press Note On Requisition For Military Purposes

RANCHI, June 25.

"The attention of Government has been drawn to various editorials and contributions which have recently appeared in the Provincial Press dealing with the question of lands under requisition for military purposes. The writers have naturally expressed great concern as to the need for avoiding inconvenience to the public and for prompt payment of compensation to those persons whose lands will be taken, says a Press Note

The note adds in selecting sites for military purposes district officers will of course, prefer waste lands, if suitable, and avoid causing inconvenience to "bustees" (inhabited localities); and they have received clear instructions to make payments of compensation with the least possible delay. When the collector and the holder of the land requisitioned come to an agreement about the amount of compensation there will be no difficulty and payment will be made at once. In case of disagreement, however, the matter has to be referred to an arbitration under the Defence of India Act and this is likely to take some time.

In assessing compensation district officers have been advised to give full weight to all factors such as the value of the lands and crops, the inconvenience caused to the holders and the difficulty and delay likely to be involved in obtaining other land where the holders could settle. To mitigate their hardship district officers have received instructions to give them all the help they can. In those cases where assessment of compensation is likely to be delayed, district officers have been asked to pay 75 per cent of the approximate amount of compensation at once and the balance on final assessment being made. To expedite the whole business district staffs have been sufficiently reinforced.—A.P.

London Southern Defd	£16 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent	£126
London Transport 'C'	£40 1/2

New York Stock Exchange

New York, June 25

New York Stock Exchange opening prices: General Motors (dol 36 1/4) dol 36 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/2) dol 21 5/8
United States Steel Common (unquoted) unquoted
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108

Now Try this Amazing Liquid Healer for SKIN TORTURE

Is your life one long torture through the maddening itch of skin disease? Then lose no time in getting a bottle of that amazing liquid healer—D.D.D. Prescription. Apply a few drops to the eruption—itching stops suddenly, like switching off electric light. The effect is an astounding revelation to all who have not experienced it. Persevere with D.D.D. and you will have the most convincing proof of its power to heal Eczema, Pruritus, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Dhobi Itch, Delhi Sores, Prickly Heat, Psoriasis, Ringworm and all stubborn skin eruptions. Get a bottle from your chemist or bazar and heal your trouble for good.

Wholesale only from Depot Stockists:
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McDowell & Co. Ltd., Second Line Beach, Madras.
S. J. & G. Fazul Ellahie, South Napier Road, Karachi.

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ACROLEP

- Ensures ready relief from pain and irritation
- Stimulates early growth of healthy skin

In collapsible tube ready for immediate use.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

KHALSA COLLEGE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

Announcement

Mr. G. B. JATHAR retired Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay has been appointed Principal of the Khalsa College, Bombay, which has started work as usual from 20th June, 1942. The College is affiliated with the Bombay University for Arts upto M.A., and Science upto Interscience. It has a highly qualified teaching staff and is well equipped in every way. Accommodation is still available in all the classes and students are invited to apply for admission as soon as possible.

Last night
I had a sick headache...
THIS MORNING I FEEL FINE!

Gently and naturally, while you sleep, a dose of Beecham's Pills taken at bedtime will correct any digestive upset and relieve a sick headache. When morning comes you system will act as nature intended and you will feel in the very best of health

Purely vegetable
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Sold Everywhere

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★ For hot summer sunshine have this unusual brown linen bag with its trimming of brilliant orange, stiff, glazed ribbon. Monogram and giant amber ring provide further interest.

Number ten Virginia

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CHARLIE CHAN — ROD RECEPTION — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

TAKE THE KID TO THE HIDEOUT, PISTOL! I'LL WAIT FOR CHAN!
DON'T MISS —HE'S AS DANGEROUS AS A COBRA!
THE HAWK MADE THAT CIPHER LOOK TRICKY SO THAT CHAN WOULD BE SURE IT WAS REAL, BUT — HUH? — HERE COMES SOMEBODY!
WELCOME, COPPER! KEEP YOUR HANDS UP AND WALK INTO TH' HOUSE!
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